

W. S. Mass. - Boston

87.87

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Public Institutions

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

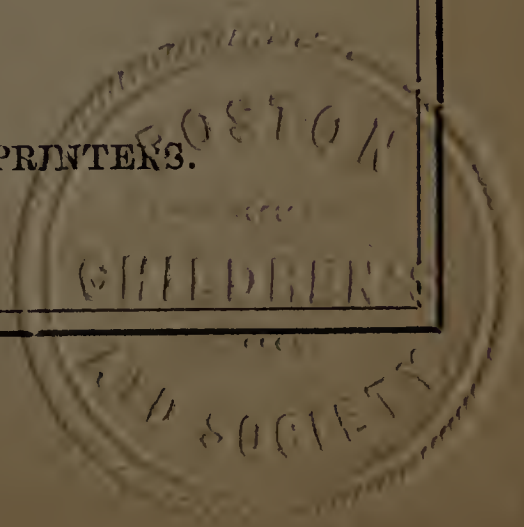
For the Year 1891.



BOSTON:

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1892.



CITY OF BOSTON.



THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Public Institutions

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

For the Year 1891.

COMMISSIONERS FOR 1891.



THOMAS L. JENKS, *Chairman.*
OTIS K. NEWELL,
THOMAS H. DEVLIN.



MICHAEL T. DONOHUE, *Clerk.*

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
No. 14 BEACON STREET,

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1892.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In accordance with Chap. 3, Sec. 22, Revised Ordinances, the Commissioners of Public Institutions submit their annual report for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1891, it being the thirty-fifth of the department and the third since the formation of the commission. In addition to the above are given the receipts and expenditures of this department for thirteen months ending Jan. 31, 1892, the close of the financial year, in compliance with an order of the City Council approved Dec. 5, 1891.

The following pages, 5 to 30 inclusive, contain the receipts, expenditures, and comparisons for the calendar year; the receipts and expenditures for thirteen months will be found on pages 31 and 32:

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Subsistence	\$52,234 16
Clothing and bedding	13,484 34
Fuel and light	11,957 81
Salaries	37,138 50
Furniture and utensils	2,478 08
Medical department	921 72
Books, printing, and stationery	366 48
Agricultural	2,670 26
Repairs and alterations	5,682 21
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$126,933 56

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$126,933 56
Printing department	458 03
Labor and contract	598 67
Stone department	18,018 94
Religious services	1,442 55
Water	2,250 00
Soap and stock	471 50
Band expenses	548 50
Entertainment and holidays	108 00
Transportation and carriage-hire	64 86
School supplies	106 13
Telephone rental	325 90
Postage and rent of P. O. box	285 00
City government dinner	150 00
Toilet paper	14 50
Messenger	6 50
All other items	1 46
	<hr/>
Total	\$151,784 10
	<hr/>

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Subsistence	\$30,436 49
Clothing and bedding	4,123 85
Fuel and light	6,366 78
Salaries	27,805 68
Furniture and utensils	2,294 32
Medical department	1,453 39
Books, printing, and stationery	274 41
Agricultural department	4,210 18
Repairs and alterations	4,455 48
Water	1,762 20
Soap and stock	876 15
	<hr/>
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$84,058 93

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$84,058 93
Telephone rental	240 25
Entertainment and holidays	182 32
Transportation and carriage-hire	96 24
Ice	515 53
Postage and rent of P. O. box	107 40
Attending superintendent's meeting	65 77
Burial	15 00
Toilet paper	14 00
Expressage and freight	8 02
All other items	6 30
 Total	 \$85,309 76

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

Subsistence	\$13,165 55
Clothing and bedding	4,825 55
Fuel and lights	5,021 45
Pay rolls	13,218 69
Furniture and utensils	1,280 28
Medical department	724 99
Books, printing, and stationery	176 36
Agricultural department	504 17
Repairs and alterations	1,721 74
School supplies	59 67
Water	1,160 70
Soap and stock	292 67
Telephone rental	120 00
Postage	47 00
Burial	103 00
Entertainment and holidays	258 26
Ice	79 10
 <i>Carried forward,</i>	 \$42,759 18

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$42,759 18
Toilet paper	46 50
Freight and expressage	24 06
Religious services	24 00
Gratuities	17 60
All other items	8 10
	<hr/>
Total	\$42,879 44
	<hr/>

HOME FOR PAUPERS, RAINSFORD'S AND LONG ISLANDS.

Subsistence	\$29,216 69
Clothing and bedding	7,077 26
Fuel and light	6,924 25
Salaries	9,418 50
Furniture and utensils	1,669 13
Medical department	2,794 29
Books, printing, and stationery	367 53
Agricultural department	2,606 31
Repairs and alterations	3,594 07
Water	4,830 73
Soap and stock	590 41
Telephone rental	302 87
Religious services	303 32
Postage	130 00
Entertainment and holidays	16 50
Freight and expressage	14 45
Toilet paper	14 00
Transportation and carriage-hire	8 00
All other items	1 25
	<hr/>
Total	\$69,879 56
	<hr/>

ALMSHOUSE, CHARLESTOWN.

Subsistence	\$6,286 09
Clothing and bedding	870 76
Fuel and light	1,547 59
Salaries	2,707 81
Furniture and utensils	398 33
Medical department	212 06
Books, printing, and stationery	33 91
Agricultural department	390 56
Repairs and alterations	501 41
Water	269 93
Soap and stock	147 77
Telephone rental	144 00
Expressage	130 69
Burial	90 10
Ice	51 50
Transportation and carriage-hire	12 00
Entertainment and holidays	10 00
Postage	10 00
<hr/>	
Total	<u>\$13,814 51</u>

PAUPER EXPENSES.

Support of persons outside the Public In- stitutions of the city of Boston	\$138,036 52
Transportation and travel	3,278 91
Salaries	8,898 87
Keeping horses	1,024 43
Repairs to carriage and harness	67 05
Medical attendance	2,717 00
Books, printing, and stationery	356 85
Copying pauper histories	197 08
<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$154,576 71

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$154,576 71
Postage	104 62
Telephone rental	96 00
Messenger to Tewksbury	53 65
All other items	6 95
	<hr/>
Total	\$154,837 93
	<hr/>

STEAMER "J. PUTNAM BRADLEE."

Manning	\$8,132 00
Repairs	2,841 99
Fuel	2,481 53
Rent of dock	2,000 00
Water	180 00
Telephone	126 00
Waste and oil	101 15
Chandlery	25 63
Books, printing, and stationery	7 60
For damages	51 92
	<hr/>
Total	\$15,947 82
	<hr/>

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salaries	\$18,887 78
Printing, books, and stationery	301 38
Postage and rent of P. O. box	132 50
Telephone rental	124 50
Carriage-hire	33 50
Newspapers	21 65
All other items	10 37
	<hr/>
Total	\$19,511 68
	<hr/>

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Subsistence	\$36,246 30
Clothing and bedding	4,278 69
Fuel and light	9,517 38
Salaries	25,713 52
Furniture and utensils	1,076 62
Medical department	642 99
Books, printing, and stationery	270 36
Agricultural department	724 40
Repairs and alterations	2,720 91
Labor and contract	2,575 98
Religious services	1,134 10
Water	2,307 60
Soap and stock	657 86
Gratuities	556 20
Ice	1,058 99
Entertainment and holidays	213 50
City government dinner	125 00
Telephone rental	108 00
Postage and rent of P. O. box	101 00
Toilet paper	91 00
Transportation and carriage-hire	30 00
School supplies	27 02
All other items	12 89
Total	<u>\$90,190 31</u>

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

House of Industry	\$151,784 10
Lunatic Hospital	85,309 76
Marcella-street Home	42,879 44
Home for Paupers, Rainsford's and Long Islands	69,879 56
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$349,852 86</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$349,852 86
Almshouse, Charlestown	13,814 51
Pauper expenses	154,837 93
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee"	15,947 82
Office expenses	19,511 68
	<hr/>
Public Institutions	\$553,964 80
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	90,190 31
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$644,155 11</u>

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS,
CLASSIFIED.

Subsistence	\$167,585 28
Clothing and bedding	34,660 45
Fuel and light	41,335 26
Salaries	116,002 70
Furniture and utensils	9,196 76
Medical department	6,749 44
Books, printing, and stationery	1,489 05
Agricultural department	11,105 88
Repairs and alterations	18,675 82
Printing department (House of Reformation),	458 03
Labor and contract (House of Industry and	
House of Correction)	3,174 65
Stone department (House of Industry)	18,018 94
Religious services	2,879 97
Water	12,581 16
Soap and stock	3,036 36
Telephone rental	1,241 02
All other items	5,666 91
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$453,857 68</u>

The income of the several institutions and of pauper expenses for the year 1891 has been as follows, viz.:

House of Industry	\$44,071 03
Lunatic Hospital	20,524 46
Marcella-street Home	179 87
Home for Paupers	2,739 06
Almshouse, Charlestown	343 62
Pauper expenses	7,720 27
<hr/>	
Public Institutions	\$75,578 31
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	29,818 57
<hr/>	
Total	<u>\$105,396 88</u>

Comparison of income for the years 1890 and 1891, showing increase and decrease:

Institution,	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Industry.....	\$46,911 68	\$44,071 03	.....	\$2,840 65
Lunatic Hospital	11,070 57	20,524 46	\$9,453 89	.....
Marcella-street Home.....	635 07	179 87	.....	455 20
Home for Paupers.....	3,398 52	2,739 06	.....	659 46
Almshouse, Charlestown.....	1,356 15	343 62	.....	1,012 53
Pauper, expenses.....	2,414 06	7,720 27	5,306 21	.....
<hr/>				
Public Institutions.....	\$65,786 05	\$75,578 31	\$14,760 10	\$4,967 84
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	30,373 72	29,818 57	.....	555 15
<hr/>				
Totals.....	\$96,159 77	\$105,396 88	\$14,760 10	\$5,522 99

Net increase as above, \$9,237.11.

The sum of \$357.44 has been received for interest on the "Mason Fund," the same being for part payment of the Chaplain's salary at Deer Island.

The sources from which the income for the year 1891 have been derived are as follows, viz. :

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Stone	\$22,341 84
Labor	11,087 04
Coal	3,513 70
Bread and board for Sewer employés . .	1,402 99
Printing	1,151 27
Board of inmates	1,040 40
Use of teams	795 60
Farm products	706 84
Slippers and brogans	393 50
Hogsheads and barrels	341 20
Hay	311 80
Wheelbarrows	129 00
Use of scow and boat	113 50
Bones and grease	217 35
Use of room and stable	65 00
Ferry passengers	61 15
Carpenter's labor and stock	67 33
Shoeing	48 46
Junk	46 93
Pigs	42 00
Engineer's labor and stock	41 73
Room and board in hospital	35 00
Rags	36 44
Tin-ware	33 30
Blacksmith's repairs	13 38
Oil	8 63

Carried forward,

\$44,045 38

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$44,045 38
Painting democrat wagon	7 00
Stretchers	5 00
Butter firkins	3 60
Calves	3 00
Repairing shoes	3 00
All other items	4 05
	<hr/>
Total	\$44,071 03
	<hr/>

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Board of patients	\$20,335 76
Bones and grease	88 98
Junk	37 42
Barrels	28 99
Calves	17 50
Weighing fees	7 77
Use of bull	6 00
All other items	2 04
	<hr/>
Total	\$20,524 46
	<hr/>

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

Board of inmates	\$179 87
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HOME FOR PAUPERS, RAINSFORD'S AND LONG ISLANDS.

Board of inmates	\$1,553 63
Farm products	720 43
Pigs, pork, and hams	213 02
Labor of men and teams	122 16
Coal	23 32
	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$2,632 56

ACTUAL RUNNING EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE
YEAR 1891.

	Expenditures.	Income.	Actual Cost.
House of Industry	\$151,784 10	\$44,071 03	\$107,713 07
Lunatic Hospital	85,309 76	20,524 46	64,785 30
Macella-street Home	42,879 44	179 87	42,699 57
Home for Paupers	69,879 56	2,739 06	67,140 50
Almshouse, Charlestown	13,814 51	343 62	13,470 89
Pauper expenses	154,837 93	7,720 27	147,117 66
Steamer expenses	15,947 82	.....	15,947 82
Office expenses	19,511 68	.....	19,511 68
Public Institutions	\$553,964 80	\$75,578 31	\$478,386 49
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	90,190 31	29,818 57	60,371 74
Totals	\$644,155 11	\$105,396 88	\$538,758 23

Total expenditure for 1890	\$648,919 71
“ “ “ 1891	644,155 11
Decrease for 1891	<u>\$4,764 60</u>
Actual cost for 1890	\$552,759 94
“ “ “ 1891	538,758 23
Decrease for 1891	<u>\$14,001 71</u>

Items of expenditure for the years 1890 and 1891 compared :

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence	\$48,818 39	\$52,234 16	\$3,415 77	
Salaries	38,236 83	37,138 50	.....	\$1,098 33
Stone department.....	16,571 83	18,018 94	1,447 11	
Clothing and bedding ..	15,264 39	13,484 34	.....	1,780 05
Repairs and alterations,	5,313 77	5,682 21	368 44	
Fuel and lights.....	14,101 45	11,957 81	.....	2,143 64
Religious services	2,813 50	1,442 55	.....	1,370 95
Furniture and utensils..	2,753 51	2,478 08	.....	275 43
Agricultural department,	2,582 96	2,670 26	87 30	
Medical supplies.....	957 05	921 72	.....	35 33
Books, printing, and stationery	631 31	366 48	.....	264 83
Printing department ...	366 47	458 03	91 56	
Labor and contract	397 71	598 67	200 96	
All other items	4,978 11	4,332 35	.....	645 76
Totals.....	\$153,787 28	\$151,784 10	\$5,611 14	\$7,614 32

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence	\$27,163 68	\$30,436 49	\$3,272 81	
Salaries.....	25,750 69	27,805 68	2,054 99	
Fuel and lights	6,109 72	6,366 78	257 06	
Agricultural department..	5,013 00	4,210 18	.....	\$802 82
Repairs and alterations...	6,318 28	4,455 48	.....	1,862 80
Clothing and bedding.....	3,171 55	4,123 85	952 30	
Furniture and utensils....	2,250 24	2,294 32	44 08	
Water	1,931 34	1,762 20	.....	169 14
Medical department.....	1,337 76	1,453 39	115 63	
Soap and stock	579 17	876 15	296 98	
Books, printing, and stationery.....	317 77	274 41	.....	43 36
All other items	883 52	1,250 83	367 31	
Totals	\$80,826 72	\$85,309 76	\$7,361 16	\$2,878 12

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence	\$13,728 58	\$13,165 55	.....	\$563 03
Salaries.....	13,737 34	13,218 69	.....	518 65
Fuel and light.....	4,203 43	5,021 45	\$818 02	
Clothing and bedding....	4,504 60	4,825 55	320 95	
Repairs and alterations...	3,253 01	1,721 74	.....	1,531 27
Agricultural department..	1,135 10	504 17	.....	630 93
Water	951 51	1,160 70	209 19	
Furniture and utensils....	1,151 73	1,280 28	128 55	
Medical department.....	606 41	724 99	118 58	
Books, printing, and stationery.....	263 27	176 36	.....	86 91
Soap and stock	290 53	292 67	2 14	
All other items	734 58	787 29	52 71	
Totals	\$44,560 09	\$42,879 44	\$1,650 14	\$3,330 79

HOME FOR PAUPERS, RAINSFORD'S AND LONG ISLANDS.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence.....	\$24,862 99	\$29,216 69	\$4,353 70	
Salaries.....	8,844 31	9,418 50	574 19	
Repairs and alterations...	2,687 57	3,594 07	906 50	
Agricultural department..	2,767 72	2,606 31	.....	\$161 41
Clothing and bedding.....	3,760 19	7,077 26	3,317 07	
Fuel and lights	5,321 88	6,924 25	1,602 37	
Medical department.....	2,038 62	2,794 29	755 67	
Furniture and utensils....	1,409 93	1,669 13	259 20	
Soap and stock	456 30	590 41	134 11	
Water ¹	1,289 87	4,830 73	3,540 86	
Books, printing, and stationery.....	312 11	367 53	55 42	
All other items.....	635 78	790 39	154 61	
Totals.....	\$54,387 27	\$69,879 56	\$15,653 70	\$161 41

¹ Bills for 1890 and 1891 paid in 1891.

ALMSHOUSE, CHARLESTOWN.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence.....	\$6,431 87	\$6,286 09	.....	\$145 78
Salaries.....	2,695 85	2,707 81	\$11 96	
Fuel and lights	1,576 91	1,547 59	.....	29 32
Clothing and bedding.....	1,266 26	870 76	.....	395 50
Agricultural department..	568 02	390 56	.....	177 46
Medical department.....	275 07	212 06	.....	63 01
Furniture and utensils....	221 63	398 33	176 70	
Repairs and alterations...	574 79	501 41	.....	73 38
Water	388 58	269 93	.....	118 65
Soap and stock	163 11	147 77	.....	15 34
Books, printing, and stationery.....	60 71	33 91	.....	26 80
All other items.....	505 42	448 29	.....	57 13
Totals.....	\$14,728 22	\$13,814 51	\$188 66	\$1,102 37

PAUPER EXPENSES.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Support	\$159,710 94	\$138,036 52	.....	\$21,674 42
Transportation	3,987 43	3,278 91	.....	708 52
All other items	13,752 48	13,522 50	.....	229 98
Totals	\$177,450 85	\$154,837 93	.....	\$22,612 92

STEAMER "J. PUTNAM BRADLEE."

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Manning	\$7,948 13	\$8,132 00	\$183 87	
Repairs	3,387 18	2,841 99	.....	\$545 19
Fuel	2,380 00	2,481 53	101 53	
Rent of dock.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
All other items	715 56	492 30	.....	223 26
Totals	\$16,430 87	\$15,947 82	\$285 40	\$768 45

OFFICE EXPENSES.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salaries	\$19,100 01	\$18,887 78	.....	\$212 23
Books, printing, and stationery.....	324 88	301 38	.....	23 50
All other items	348 95	322 52	.....	26 43
Totals	\$19,773 84	\$19,511 68	.....	\$262 16

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence	\$35,252 76	\$36,246 30	\$993 54	
Salaries	25,607 02	25,713 52	106 50	
Clothing and bedding	4,404 29	4,278 69	.....	\$125 60
Repairs and alterations	2,471 68	2,720 91	249 23	
Fuel and lights	6,636 90	9,517 38	2,880 48	
Water.	2,079 60	2,307 60	228 00	
Labor and contract..	2,654 46	2,575 98	.....	78 48
Furniture and utensils	1,409 66	1,076 62	.....	333 04
Religious services ..	1,588 30	1,134 10	.....	454 20
Agricultural dep't ..	1,381 87	724 40	.....	657 47
Medical dep't	886 92	642 99	.....	243 93
Soap and stock	559 92	657 86	97 94	
Books, printing, and stationery.....	395 20	270 36	.....	124 84
All other items	1,645 99	2,323 60	677 61	
Totals	\$86,974 57	\$90,190 31	\$5,233 30	\$2,017 56

RECAPITULATION OF DIFFERENCES.

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
House of Industry.....	\$5,611 14	\$7,614 32	.....	\$2,003 18
Lunatic Hospital	7,361 16	2,878 12	\$4,483 04	
Marcella-street Home...	1,650 14	3,330 79	.....	1,680 65
Home for Paupers.....	15,653 70	161 41	15,492 29	
Almshouse, Charlestown.	188 66	1,102 37	.....	913 71
Pauper expenses .....	.....	22,612 92	.....	22,612 92
Steamer “	285 40	768 45	.....	483 05
Office “ .....	.....	262 16	.....	262 16
Public Institutions.....	\$30,750 20	\$38,730 54	\$19,975 33	\$27,955 67
County of Suffolk, House of Correction.....	5,233 30	2,017 56	3,215 74	
Totals	\$35,983 50	\$40,748 10	\$23,191 07	\$27,955 67

Net increase as above	.	.	.	.	\$23,191 07
Net decrease as above	.	.	.	.	27,955 67
Decrease	.	.	.	.	<u>\$4,764 60</u>

RECAPITULATION OF DIFFERENCES IN ACTUAL COST.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Industry.....	\$106,875 60	\$107,713 07	\$837 47	
Lunatic Hospital	69,756 15	64,785 30	.....	\$4,970 85
Marcella-street Home...	43,925 02	42,699 57	.....	1,225 45
Home for Paupers	50,988 75	67,140 50	16,151 75	
Almshouse, Charlestown,	13,372 07	13,470 89	98 82	
Pauper expenses	175,036 79	147,117 66	.....	27,919 13
Steamer "	16,430 87	15,947 82	.....	483 05
Office "	19,773 84	19,511 68	.....	262 16
Public Institutions.....	\$496,159 09	\$478,386 49	\$17,088 04	\$34,860 64
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	56,600 85	60,371 74	3,770 89	
Totals	\$552,759 94	\$538,758 23	\$20,858 93	\$34,860 64

Actual cost for 1890 .	.	.	.	.	\$552,759 94
" " " 1891 .	.	.	.	.	538,758 23
Decrease .	.	.	.	.	<u>\$14,001 71</u>

NUMBER OF INMATES REMAINING IN THE SEVERAL PUBLIC
INSTITUTIONS ON DEC. 31, 1890 AND 1891.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Indus-try	945	1,205	260	
House of Refor-mation.....	69	68	.....	1
Truant School..	70	95	25	
Paupers.....	25	18	.....	7
Lunatic Hospital.....	399	428	29	
Marcella-street Home	363	350	.....	13
Home for Paupers, Rainsford's and Long Islands	862	885	23	
Almshouse, Charlestown.....	158	150	.....	8
Public Institutions	2,891	3,199	337	29
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	537	556	19	
Totals	3,428	3,755	356	29

Net increase 327

The average expenditure for and actual cost of each inmate of the Public Institutions for the year 1891 is as follows :

	Expenditure.		Actual Cost.	
	Per Year.	Per Week.	Per Year.	Per Week.
House of Industry	\$128 52	\$2 47	\$91 22	\$1 75
Lunatic Hospital.....	203 60	3 91	154 62	2 97
Marcella-street Home	170 83	3 29	170 12	3 27
Home for Paupers	90 40	1 74	86 86	1 67
Almshouse, Charlestown.....	95 93	1 84	93 55	1 80
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	167 64	3 22	112 22	2 16

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES FOR THE YEARS 1890
AND 1891.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Indus-try.....	1,075	1,006	.....	69
House of Refor-mation.....	94	70	.....	24
Truant School.	97	90	.....	7
Paupers.....	16	15	.....	1
Lunatic Hospital.....	379	419	40	
Marcella-street Home	300	251	.....	49
Home for Paupers, Rainsford's and Long Islands	746	773	27	
Almshouse, Charlestown..	147	144	.....	3
Public Institutions	2,854	2,768	67	153
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	495	538	43	
Totals	3,349	3,306	110	153

Net decrease 43

STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS 1888-89-90-91.

Year.	Expenditures.	Income.	Net Cost.	Average Number of Inmates.	Number in State Institutions December 31.
1888	\$695,618 57	\$75,368 77	\$620,249 80	3.387	675
1889	675,122 05	88,225 40	586,896 65	3.612	738
1890	648,919 71	96,159 77	552,759 94	3.349	719
1891	644,155 11	105,396 88	538,758 23	3.306	699

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER WEEK FOR EACH INMATE OF THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS, CLASSIFIED.

APPROPRIATIONS.	Subsistence.	Clothing and Bedding.	Fuel and Lights.	Salaries.	Furniture and Utensils.	Medical Supplies.	Agricultural Department.	Repairs.	All other Items.	Totals.
House of Industry.....	.85	.22	.19	.61	.04	.02	.04	.09	.41	2.47
Lunatic Hospital	1.40	.19	.29	1.28	.10	.07	.19	.20	.19	3.91
Marcella-street Home.....	1.01	.37	.38	1.01	.10	.06	.04	.03	.19	3.29
Home for Paupers.....	.73	.17	.17	.23	.04	.07	.07	.09	.17	1.74
Almshouse, Charlestown.....	.84	.11	.21	.36	.05	.03	.05	.07	.12	1.84
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	1.30	.15	.34	.92	.04	.02	.02	.10	.33	3.22

EXPENDED.

INSTITUTION.	In 12 Months of 1891.	In January, 1892.	In 13 Months.
House of Industry	\$151,784 10	\$12,088 15	\$163,872 25
Lunatic Hospital	85,309 76	7,603 88	92,913 64
Marcella-street Home	42,879 44	3,239 78	46,119 22
Home for Paupers, Rainsford's and Long Islands.....	69,879 56	7,507 40	77,386 96
Almshouse, Charlestown.....	13,814 51	1,147 79	14,962 30
Pauper expenses	154,837 93	3,018 49	157,856 42
Steamer “	15,947 82	1,269 12	17,216 94
Office “	19,511 68	1,733 33	21,245 01
Public Institutions	\$553,964 80	\$37,607 94	\$591,572 74
County of Suffolk, House of Cor- rection.....	90,190 31	7,065 67	97,255 98
Totals	\$644,155 11	\$44,673 61	\$688,828 72

INCOME.

Public Institutions	\$75,578 31	\$11,786 03	\$87,364 34
County of Suffolk, House of Cor- rection	29,818 57	1,713 13	31,531 70
Totals	\$105,396 88	\$13,499 16	\$118,896 04

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR THIRTEEN MONTHS, AND ACTUAL
COST FOR THE SAME TIME.

	Expended.	Income.	Actual Cost.
House of Industry.....	\$163,872 25	\$50,083 01	\$113,789 24
Lunatic Hospital.....	92,913 64	25,251 73	67,661 91
Marcella-street Home.....	46,119 22	296 48	45,822 74
Home for Paupers, Rainsford's and Long Islands.....	77,386 96	3,111 88	74,275 08
Almshouse, Charlestown.....	14,962 30	506 33	14,455 97
Pauper expenses	157,856 42	8,114 91	149,741 51
Steamer "	17,216 94	.....	17,216 94
Office "	21,245 01	.....	21,245 01
Public Institutions	\$591,572 74	\$87,364 34	\$504,208 40
County of Suffolk, House of Cor- rection	97,255 98	31,531 70	65,724 28
Totals.....	\$688,828 72	\$118,896 04	\$569,932 68

NUMBER OF INMATES REMAINING IN THE SEVERAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS JAN. 31, 1892, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER FOR THE THIRTEEN MONTHS ENDING WITH THE SAME DATE.

INSTITUTIONS.		Number remaining Jan. 31, 1892.	Average for 13 mos. ending Jan. 31, 1892.
Deer Island Institutions.	House of Industry	1,188	1,021
	House of Reformation.....	71	70
	Truant School.....	92	90
	Paupers	13	15
Lunatic Hospital.....		429	420
Marcella-street Home.....		255	251
Home for Paupers, Rainsford's and Long Islands,		926	813
Almshouse, Charlestown		150	144
County of Suffolk, House of Correction.....		574	554

The number of insane and feeble-minded persons supported by the city, and remaining in State institutions and boarded in families Dec. 31, 1891, is 699, being 20 less than at the same date last year. They are located as follows :

Danvers Lunatic Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	71
Taunton “ “	.	.	.	.	.	53
Northampton “	.	.	.	.	.	13
Worcester “	.	.	.	.	.	101
“ Insane Asylum	.	.	.	.	.	122
Westboro' Insane Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	178
Tewksbury Receptacle	.	.	.	.	.	42
Bridgewater State Farm	.	.	.	.	.	22
Hospital Cottages	.	.	.	.	.	4

School for Feeble-minded	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
State Almshouse	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Boarded in families	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
							<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	699
							<hr/>

There has been paid for the support of these patients for twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1891 (\$125,985.26) one hundred twenty-five thousand nine hundred eighty-five and $\frac{26}{100}$ dollars.

At the Boston Lunatic Hospital there are remaining 429 patients ; 241 of them at South Boston, and 188 at the chronic ward at Austin Farm. The latter is filled completely, and the former is crowded as never before. This condition makes it impossible to classify the patients, and the institution continues to remain, what it has been for years, a source of complaint from the friends of the patients and the public. The erection of a new dormitory at Austin Farm which will be ready for occupancy about May 1, 1892, will relieve the hospital at South Boston and furnish room for a small number from the State hospitals.

It seems scarcely necessary to refer in this report to the economy and necessity of purchasing land upon which there can be erected suitable buildings to accommodate all of the city's insane, as so much has been written on the subject in reports of former boards ; yet it is our duty to again bring the subject to your attention.

In their report of last year the Commissioners gave their reasons for such recommendations, as well as in a special report to the City Council, dated Feb. 6, 1890.

That the city can care for its insane at less expense than is now paid the State (provided the accommodations recommended should be furnished) is demonstrated by the fact that, under the unfavorable existing circumstances, the net

cost for each patient per week at the Boston Lunatic Hospital this year is \$2.97 as against \$3.25 per week paid the State.

With a plant large enough to accommodate all the city's insane (now about 1,200), the municipality can save a large sum each year, and much time and expense would be saved by the friends of patients now expended in visiting them in the State hospitals.

To accomplish, in part, what has been suggested, the Commissioners have requested the following appropriations for the Lunatic Hospital (Austin Farm) :

For three dormitories	\$90,000 00
a combination dining-room	12,000 00
a new barn	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$112,000 00
	<hr/>

In a communication to His Honor the Mayor, and in reply to his request, the Commissioners recommended the construction of an electric-light plant at Austin Farm, at an estimated cost of \$15,000.

With the improvements named above, we shall be able to provide for the care of 650 chronic insane.

To fully provide for all the insane of the city in our charge, there will be required further outlay, as follows, viz. :

For estimated cost of land	\$50,000 00
an administration building	25,000 00
(6) six cottages	240,000 00
heating and lighting plant	40,000 00
furnishing and incidentals	17,500 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$372,500 00
	<hr/>

Should these requirements be furnished, the Commissioners predict that they will be sufficient to provide for this class of the city's wards for ten years to come.

The report of the Superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, printed herewith, fully sets forth the requirements for the proper care of this class, to which your attention is respectfully and especially called.

The examination of cases of insane and other paupers who have been supported by the city heretofore has been continued, and those found chargeable to the State and to other cities and towns have been transferred to their care.

Under the provisions of Chap. 447, Acts 1890, 52 insane persons (honorably discharged soldiers) have been taken from the pauper rolls, and are now being supported under that act.

The commitments to the House of Industry for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891, were 8,886, a decrease of 4,222 for the same period of 1890.

This decrease is due to the long-term sentences. Under the old law many persons were committed several times during the same year, their sentence being usually a fine or a short sentence, and a majority of the fines were paid.

The system of probating first offence of drunkenness after ten days' service, begun in 1889, was continued until July 1, when Chap. 427, Acts 1891, went into effect, and during the six months 1,290 persons were so probated from the House of Industry.

The new law has not been sufficiently long in operation to show what the probable ultimate result may be. Thus far, however, it has had the effect to increase the average numbers at the House of Industry and House of Correction. The Commissioners doubt that a fair criticism of the law can be made until it shall have been in operation at least a year. One fact is, however, apparent, viz., that the increase of inmates is composed largely of a class of young men who

under the old system escaped imprisonment by the payment of their fines.

The crowded condition of the House of Industry demands an additional prison-building. There are at the present time over four hundred men sleeping in the corridors and dormitories, which is a great cause of the subversion of discipline.

The Commissioners, in a communication to His Honor the Mayor on Dec. 29, 1891, recommended the erection of a new wing to contain 400 cells at an estimated cost of \$60,000, and they believe it absolutely necessary to have these accommodations, so as to be able to care for the constantly increasing number of inmates.

The recommendations made in the last annual report regarding the enlargement of the room used by the inmates in stormy weather and on Sundays, and to make a connection between the pond and the main building (in case the Mystic water-supply should be cut off from any cause), are renewed.

The number of boys remaining in the House of Reformation Dec. 31, 1891, was 68, a decrease of 1 from the year previous. The number remaining at the Truant School at the same time was 95, against 70 on the same date in 1890.

The recommendations of the Commissioners made in their report of 1889 and renewed in 1890, relating to the removal of the Truant School to the mainland, are again called to your careful attention, and it is earnestly hoped that the City Council will act immediately in carrying out the provisions of Chap. 282, Acts of 1886.

Two sections of the Metropolitan Sewer have been finished on Deer Island, and the grounds partially restored to their former condition. Until the construction of the sewer is completed, there will be great annoyance to the institution, because the presence of workmen employed in its construction requires more officers and greater vigilance, to prevent

the conveyance of liquor to the prisoners who are engaged in farm and other outside work.

The number remaining at the Home for Paupers Dec. 31, 1891, was 885, an increase of 23 over the number Dec. 31, 1890.

The institution is in as good condition as the circumstances warrant.

The needs are a coal-shed, ice-house, piggery, and barn at Long Island, and coal-shed at Rainsford's. Special appropriations have been requested for the foregoing, and it is hoped that the City Council will vote the appropriations. Chimneys erected on the present building at Long Island, for the purposes of ventilation, are needed, which, with the completion of the hospital now in course of construction, and the other improvements referred to above, will place this institution in a most excellent condition, and it will be large enough to accommodate the paupers for many years. A partial description of the hospital building is given below, and when the building is ready for occupancy it will be one of the best and most economically constructed hospitals on this continent.

"The original plan of the Cottage Hospital at Long Island, Boston harbor, calls for a building 211 feet by 315 feet, divided into three main ward-rooms, connected across the front with a corridor 15 feet wide, in the centre of which is the administrative building, 49 feet by 52 feet, and at the ends the head-houses, each 45 feet by 49 feet. This arrangement forms two large interior courts for light and air, each 90 feet by 160 feet, between the central and the end wards. When the whole building is completed, there will be ample accommodations for 300 beds in the ward-rooms, together with the quarters for the physicians, nurses, attendants, etc., in the head-houses and administrative building.

"At present the right wing is built, consisting of a ward-room containing 100 beds, and the head-house with rooms

for special patients, nurses, linen closets, diet kitchens, etc., together with the corridor connecting the administrative building.

"This last-mentioned building is three stories high, all the others being but one, and contains twenty rooms for the physicians, nurses, matrons, etc.

"In construction, the aim has been to make this building as nearly fire-proof as it is possible for a frame building to be. The exterior walls are covered with cement mortar, with the panels formed of wooden strips, in the style of the English 'open-timber' work. This cement is placed directly upon the terra-cotta lumber, which forms the walls of the ward-rooms; and upon stiffened wire-laths for the corridors. The exterior walls of the corridors and administrative building are built of three-inch plank, grooved and splined together, and plastered inside and outside, making a wall impossible for the passage of fire or vermin. The exterior walls of the ward-rooms and head-houses are of terra-cotta lumber, plastered directly on both sides, thereby preventing any possible flue or passage for fire or vermin, and yet the terra-cotta is of such a porous nature that, with the cement coating on the outside, we are assured of a dry, warm wall on the interior.

"The floors are built of 'mill or slow-burning' construction, which uses very large hard-pine timbers, covered with three-inch plank, making a floor so solid that it would require many hours for a fire to burn through from one floor to another.

"The heating and the ventilation of this building are still under consideration, but the ward-rooms will be ventilated by a register under each bed, running to a large main vent, and from thence to the brick stacks, which extend through the roof."

Ground was broken in October. The cellars and foundation were dug and built by the inmates of the Home,

assisted by labor from the House of Industry, the stone furnished being the refuse of the stone-yard at Deer Island.

The contract for the building was made with Mr. Neil McNeil for \$44,776.

The work has progressed rapidly, and will be completed in the early spring.

The City Council in December authorized the construction of an additional wing, the money, \$35,000, being transferred for that purpose from a surplus of appropriation for 1891-92 for this department.

An estimate of \$12,500 has been forwarded to the Mayor for an electric plant for this institution.

The number remaining at the House of Correction Dec. 31, 1891, was 556, an increase of 19 over Dec. 31, 1890.

Sixty-seven cases of first offence of drunkenness were placed on probation up to July 1, when the new law relating to drunkenness went into effect.

Additional buildings are needed at this institution, a prison-building to contain 400 cells, and a hospital which will accommodate at least 30 patients. An estimate of the cost of these, \$60,000 for the prison and \$25,000 for the hospital, was transmitted to His Honor Mayor Matthews, on Dec. 29, 1891.

The Marcella-street Home is in good condition; the roofs of the main buildings have been thoroughly repaired, and a new roof put on the stable.

At the Charlestown Almshouse considerable repairs have been made, the labor being largely performed by the inmates.

The steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee" has made its regular daily trips, and is in good condition.

There have been but few changes of officials. Dr. Daniel S. Harkins succeeded Dr. Wm. B. Holmes, resigned, as physician at Home for Paupers, Jan. 17, 1891. An additional assistant physician (Dr. C. E. Dever) was appointed at the same institution.

We respectfully refer you to the reports of the superintendents of the several institutions, which are annexed herewith, for details of their condition and management.

The Commissioners, in conclusion, have the honor to state that the Mayor and City Council have promptly answered their requests for means to make improvements; the superintendents have been faithful and have been in accord with the views and desires of the Commissioners, thereby supporting the Board in managing the department in a manner, we believe, satisfactory alike to the city government and the public.

Respectfully,

For the Commissioners of Public Institutions,

THOS. L. JENKS,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DEER ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

DEER ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR, Jan. 1, 1892.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: The report of the institutions located on Deer Island, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891, which comprises the House of Industry for male and female prisoners, House of Reformation, and Truant School for boys, is respectfully submitted.

Statistics will show that when the new law for drunkenness went into effect, July 1, 1891, the number of inmates in the House of Industry was :

[illegible]

The number remaining July 29, 1891, was :

Men	447
Women	209
	<hr/>
Total	656

a decrease of 358 in less than thirty days. Since that time the number has been steadily increasing, and the number remaining Dec. 31, 1891, is :

Men	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	868
Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	337
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,205

an increase in five months of :

Men	421
Women	128
	<hr/>
Total	549

We are overcrowded. There are now lodged outside of cells :

Men	458
Women	337
	<hr/>
Total	795

there being only 410 cells for men. The women all sleep in dormitories ; there should be an appropriation to extend the male wing. Until this is done, unless there is a large decrease in numbers, which will not be realized under the present law, our dormitories must remain in a crowded condition. Our " loafers' hall " for men should be the first place attended to, for on a cold or stormy day it is so overcrowded the air is almost too poor to breathe. The sheds in the men's yard, if they were rebuilt and carried up two stories in height, would give us much-needed shop or sleeping room ; it would only cost for material, as we could furnish all labor.

Employment of inmates, at a profit to the institution, is a question of serious import, with our present number.

If the Truant boys could be removed to the mainland, and the Reformation boys to their quarters, it would give all of the House of Industry to the men, and the Reformation building for women. That would accommodate some 400 more men, and give plenty of room for all of the women, and considerable more shop room.

Repairs have been made on the steamboat wharf, piles have been driven, and the planking kept in repair ; a set of

shears has been made for the coal wharf and put into position, so that we can take coal from any kind of a vessel or scow that may come to the wharf.

Sections two and three of the Metropolitan Sewer are completed. Work on the pumping-station will commence in the spring. It relieves us, for a short time, of a crowd of laborers that have been roaming around the island for the past one and a half years. It has been a detriment to good discipline.

The number of boys at the House of Reformation has decreased, being, Jan. 1, 1891, 69, now, December 31, 68. Competent and devoted teachers have been employed, and their services are appreciated. The health of the boys has been generally good; but little sickness existed, one death having occurred. Joseph Daily, age 15 years, one of the printers, died from typhoid fever November 11. It was our first death among the boys for many years. There are twelve boys learning to be printers, under the instruction of Mr. Morrill. This department has been the means of starting quite a number of discharged boys with a trade to earn a living.

The Truant boys are larger in number than they were a year ago, January 1 the number being 69, against 95 for December 31. They are under the instruction of competent and faithful teachers. Progress in studies has been satisfactory, and discipline has been fully maintained without frequent or harsh punishments. There has been but little sickness and no death.

Our ice-crop last winter was very good. We housed 700 tons, which is all our ice-house will hold. We have furnished Rainsford's and Long Islands with what ice they require, which amounted to 130 tons. We have furnished one officer and an average of fifty men, every working day, to the Home for Paupers on Long Island, for the past eight months.

Received for fines and costs, \$10,047.43, against \$17,

358.44 for 1890. The decrease is due to the new drunk-law. We have received no fines for drunkenness since July 1, as every one has a sentence.

Mechanics are employed at their several trades on all repairs, painting, carpentering, shoemaking, upholstering, blacksmithing, tin and wooden ware, wheelbarrows, etc. An average of 86 men are employed at stone-cutting. We have furnished to the city 37,065 feet of edgestones, 179 catch-basins, 444 corners, 3,960 paving-blocks. If our blacksmith-shop was enlarged, so as to run one or two more fires for sharpening tools, we might increase the men then to 140.

One hundred and twenty-five men and fifty women are running sewing-machines and making shirts, jumpers, overalls, coats, pants, vests, and all the institution work in the line of sewing.

Miss Sarah P. Burnham still looks after the interests of all discharged female prisoners. Mr. John E. McCarthy aids all male prisoners who require assistance, and provides country homes for boys having no friends to care for them. The boys' brass band in the House of Reformation has been discontinued, Professor Ripley, having had charge since the organization in 1874, being obliged to retire on account of poor health.

The annual examination of schools was held June 23, under the direction of Commissioners Otis K. Newell and Thomas H. Devlin.

The Rev. Mr. Toulmin, Chaplain of the Institutions and Superintendent of Schools, has attended to his duties faithfully. He has also paid weekly visits to Long and Rainsford's Islands. The Rev. Father Broderick has conducted the Catholic services, celebrating mass every Sunday forenoon, and visits the island two or three times a week, looking after the spiritual welfare of those of his faith. Dr. Roche, the Resident Physician, has attended to his duties faithfully, and

ably supported me as regards discipline. Dr. C. H. Cogswell, Port Physician, and his assistant, Dr. Rufus E. Darrah, have responded to all calls cheerfully. They have endeared themselves to us by their gentlemanly deportment and unassuming manner; also, we are indebted to them for the use of the quarantine steamboat "Vigilant," which is placed at our disposal at any and all times when occasion requires the use of a steamboat for special trips to the city and Long and Rainsford's Islands. My thanks are due to the Board of Health Commissioners, individually and collectively, for many favors received. Good health has prevailed. The farm stock is in good condition. We had an excellent crop of all kinds, except hay, which was only an average one. The following were the principal products:

Hay	115 tons.
Oat and rye fodder	25 "
Corn fodder and ensilage	175 "
Squashes	10 "
Pumpkins	15 "
Mangel-wurzel beets	2,800 bushels.
Onions	1,800 "
Carrots	1,000 "
Potatoes	440 "
Turnip blood-beets	450 "
Turnips	1,100 "
Parsnips	200 "
Cabbages	5,000 heads.
Tomatoes	1,200 bushels.
Celery	4,000 bunches.
Rhubarb	2,500 lbs.
Strawberries	700 boxes.
Apples	60 barrels.
Cucumbers for pickle	7 "
Pears	110 bushels.

Eggs	500 dozen.
Ducks raised	85
Milk	162,345 lbs.
Butter	1,053 "

The piggery has produced as follows :

Pork slaughtered, 44,570 lbs., at 7c.	\$3,119 90
Sale of live pigs	270 00
Sale of soap-grease	132 89
280 cords of manure, at \$2.50	700 00
555 hhds. soft-soap, at \$5.00	\$2,775 00
Cost for stock	115 50
	<hr/> 2,659 50
	<hr/> \$6,882 29

Given to inmates on their discharge, 3,142 articles of clothing. There were made for our use and wear 1,825 pairs men's brogans, 492 pairs boys' brogans, 780 pairs women's shoes, 512 pairs women's slippers, 5,450 dresses, etc., 1,662 towels and rollers, 3,504 sheets, pillow-slips, and ticks, 41 table-cloths and shades, 3,023 pairs socks, $140\frac{1}{2}$ dozen overalls, 414 dozen woollen shirts, $107\frac{1}{2}$ dozen cotton shirts, 1,143 coats, 1,798 pairs pants, 1,138 vests, 1,925 pairs suspenders. We have also cut, made, and trimmed for the Home for Paupers $20\frac{7}{2}$ dozen woollen shirts, 6 dozen cotton shirts, $12\frac{7}{2}$ dozen woollen drawers, 260 coats, 392 vests, 335 pairs pants; for Charlestown Almshouse, 41 pairs pants, 26 vests, $5\frac{1}{2}$ dozen woollen shirts, and for Marcella-street Home, 31 pairs pants.

Gas of a good quality, at an average cost of 56 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, has been made on the premises. I would again call your attention to the electric-light system, and also in regard to the laying of water-pipes from our ice pond to

the main pipes, as we can keep 1,000,000 gallons of water there in storage in case of an emergency.

With a few exceptions the officers and matrons have performed their duties faithfully, and have ably supported me under trying circumstances, and are worthy of the respect and confidence placed in them. I would suggest and recommend that all superintendents have full power to discharge, and not suspend, officers; for, without full control of them, many are inclined to take advantage. Should one be successful and retain his position after being suspended, it breeds discontent among other officers. A superintendent's first duty is to have his officers under good discipline, if he wishes to retain it among the inmates.

Accompanying this are the reports of Dr. Thomas F. Roche, the Resident Physician, and the Rev. Mr. Toulmin, Chaplain and Superintendent of Schools, and the usual statistics of the several institutions.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you for favors received. To the Chairman, Dr. Thomas L. Jenks, I am especially indebted for his able support and advice freely given at all times, for his frequent visits and constant oversight of affairs here, a knowledge of which he has gained through years of experience. His familiarity with every detail has enabled him to understand all matters, minor and important, giving me the benefit of his excellent executive ability, and his prompt disposition of the same has relieved me of much responsibility, for which I desire to return my warmest thanks and unbounded gratitude.

Very respectfully,

JAMES R. GERRISH,

Superintendent.

DEER ISLAND, Dec. 31, 1891.

ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining Dec. 31, 1890 .	8	4	0	0	12
Admitted	146	59	2	1	208
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	154	63	2	1	220
Discharged	142	58	1	1	202
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining Dec. 31, 1891 .	12	5	1	0	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year there were admitted to this department 9 males and 2 females from the House of Industry, who were too sick to leave upon expiration of sentence.

The above also includes one boy admitted during the year as a neglected child.

There have been 19 deaths during the year.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining Dec. 31, 1890 .	751	194	945
Committed	7,017	1,849	8,866
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,768	2,043	9,811
Discharged	6,900	1,706	8,606
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining Dec. 31, 1891 .	868	337	1,205
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CHILDREN OF SENTENCED MOTHERS.

Remaining Dec. 31, 1890	11
Admitted	62
	<hr/>
	73
Discharged	58
	<hr/>
Remaining Dec. 31, 1891	15
	<hr/>

One child of the above died during the year.

Causes for discharge:

Expired sentence	5,663
Fines paid	1,474
Pardoned	1,430
Died	28
Bailed	5
Escaped	4
Transferred to Insane Asylum	2
Total	<hr/> 8,606 <hr/>

Offences for which committed:

Drunkenness	6,933
Assault and battery	584
Larceny	543
Vagrant	122
Idle and disorderly	111
Fornication	91
Common night-walker	76
Disturbing the peace	55
Breaking glass	47
Profanity	38
Obstructing sidewalk	23
Common drunkard	21
Unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors	16
Non-support	14
Malicious injury	13
Walking on railroad track	12
Embezzlement	11
Assault with weapon	10
Unlawful appropriation	10
Gaming on the Lord's day	9
Receiving stolen goods	9
Evading fare	8

Trespass	8
Keeping noisy and disorderly house	8
Assault	7
Indecent exposure	6
False pretences	6
Cruelty to animals	5
Violation of ordinance	5
Vagabond	4
Common railer and brawler	4
Being present at game on Lord's day	3
Keeping liquor nuisance	3
Threats	3
Disturbing an assembly	3
Attempted larceny	3
Throwing missiles in street	3
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2
Loitering in railroad station	2
Obscenity	2
An affray	2
Fraudulent conveyance of property	2
Stubborn child	2
Carrying dangerous weapon	2
Unlicensed peddling	2
Keeping an unlicensed dog	2
Disturbing traveller in public conveyance	2
Throwing filth in street	2
Discharging firearms	1
Rescuing prisoner	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	1
Setting up and promoting a lottery	1
Unlawfully allowing horse and vehicle to stand in street	1
Violation of milk statute	1
Obstructing street	1
Assault on an officer	1

Unlawful bathing	1
Unlawful entering	1
Permitting minor child to peddle without license,	1
Larceny from person	1
Breaking and entering and larceny	1
Adultery	1
Attempt to rescue prisoner	1
Making false fire-alarm	1
Refusing to aid police officer in making arrest .	1
Total	<u>8,866</u>

Of the above there were transferred from the House of Correction 2 women; and returned from probation 17 men and 1 woman.

Sentences of those committed:

Non-payment of fines	6,552
15 days	4
3 weeks	1
30 days	30
40 "	1
60 "	4
90 "	2
1 month	161
2 months	361
3 "	544
4 "	373
5 "	113
6 "	485
7 "	2
8 "	58
9 "	68
10 "	41
11 "	2

Number sentenced for non-payment of fines for drunkenness:

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,338
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,016
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>5,354</u>

Number of times persons sentenced as common drunkards have been committed to the House of Industry:

For the 1st time	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
“ 2d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
“ 3d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
“ 8th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 9th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 12th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 76th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>21</u>

Number of times persons committed for non-payment of fines for drunkenness have been committed to the House of Industry, from January 1, 1891, to June 30, 1891, inclusive:

For the 1st time	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,785
“ 2d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	546
“ 3d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	414
“ 4th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	301
“ 5th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	259
“ 6th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	212
“ 7th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	195
“ 8th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	152
“ 9th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	136
“ 10th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	127
“ 11th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	107
“ 12th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	101

For the 13th time	.	.	.	.	.	.	82
“ 14th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	65
“ 15th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	71
“ 16th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	70
“ 17th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
“ 18th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
“ 19th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	43
“ 20th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
“ 21st “	.	.	.	.	.	.	42
“ 22d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
“ 23d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
“ 24th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
“ 25th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
“ 26th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
“ 27th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
“ 28th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
“ 29th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
“ 30th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
“ 31st “	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
“ 32d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
“ 33d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
“ 34th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
“ 35th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
“ 36th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
“ 37th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
“ 38th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
“ 39th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
“ 40th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
“ 41st “	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
“ 42d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
“ 43d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
“ 44th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
“ 45th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
“ 46th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
“ 47th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

For the 48th time	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
“ 49th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
“ 50th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 51st “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 52d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
“ 53d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
“ 54th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
“ 55th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
“ 56th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 57th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
“ 58th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
“ 59th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
“ 60th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
“ 61st “	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
“ 62d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
“ 63d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
“ 64th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
“ 65th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
“ 66th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 67th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 68th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
“ 69th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
“ 70th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 71st “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 72d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 73d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 74th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
“ 75th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 76th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 89th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 91st “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 92d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 93d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 94th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total .	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>5,353</u>

HOUSE OF REFORMATION DEPARTMENT.

	Boys.
Remaining Dec. 31, 1890	69
Committed	76
	<hr/>
	145
Discharged	77
	<hr/>
Remaining Dec. 31, 1891	68
	<hr/>

Offences for which committed:

Larceny	32
Breaking and entering	23
Stubborn child	10
Breaking and entering and larceny	3
Unlawful appropriation	2
Assault and battery	2
Attempted breaking and entering	1
Attempt to burn school-house	1
Vagrant	1
Attempted larceny	1
	<hr/>
Total	76
	<hr/>

Of the above there were returned from probation, 5.

Sentences of those committed:

Minority	76
	<hr/>

Causes for discharge:

Pardoned	76
Died	1
	<hr/>
Total	77
	<hr/>

Nativity of those committed:

Boston	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
New York	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Rhode Island	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Maine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
New Brunswick	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Pennsylvania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Massachusetts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Germany	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Maryland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
New Hampshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Poland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Nova Scotia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kentucky	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
England	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
North Carolina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76

Ages of those committed:

[illegible]

TRUANT-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining Dec. 31, 1890	70	0	70
Committed	147	1	148
	—	—	—
	217	1	218
Discharged	123	0	123
	—	—	—
Remaining Dec. 31, 1891	94	1	95
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Offences for which committed:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Truants	139	1	140
Absentees	8	0	8
	—	—	—
Total	147	1	148
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Sentences of those committed:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
2 months	2	0	2
3 “	7	0	7
4 “	9	0	9
5 “	1	0	1
6 “	43	0	43
7 “	6	0	6
8 “	5	0	5
9 “	5	0	5
10 “	1	0	1
11 “	1	0	1
12 “	43	1	44
18 “	4	0	4
24 “	19	0	19
Returned from probation	1	0	1
	—	—	—
Total	147	1	148
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Ages of those committed:

						Boys.	Girls.	Total.
7 years	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
8 "	.	.	.	.	.	4	0	4
9 "	.	.	.	.	.	8	0	8
10 "	.	.	.	.	.	24	0	24
11 "	.	.	.	.	.	31	0	31
12 "	.	.	.	.	.	38	0	38
13 "	.	.	.	.	.	28	0	28
14 "	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	13
15 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>147</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>148</u>

Nativity of those committed:

						Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Boston	.	.	.	.	.	94	0	94
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	10	0	10
New York	.	.	.	.	.	8	0	8
Massachusetts	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	7
England	.	.	.	.	.	6	0	6
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	6	0	6
Scotland	.	.	.	.	.	3	0	3
Prince Edward Island	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	2
Germany	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	2
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	2
Connecticut	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Maine	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
New Brunswick	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Nova Scotia	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Poland	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
France	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Australia	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Totals	.	.	.	.	.	<u>147</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>148</u>

Causes for discharge:

	Boysl.	Girls.	Total.
Expired sentence	81	0	81
Pardoned	42	0	42
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	123	0	123
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total number for all departments:

Largest, House of Industry	1,228
“ “ “ Reformation	76
“ Truant School	113
“ Almshouse	22
	<hr/>
Smallest, House of Industry	675
“ “ “ Reformation	66
“ Truant School	64
“ Almshouse	10
	<hr/>
Average, House of Industry	1,006
“ “ “ Reformation	70
“ Truant School	90
“ Almshouse	15
	<hr/>
Total average	1,181
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES R. GERRISH,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

To JAMES R. GERRISH, ESQ., *Superintendent of Deer Island Institutions :*

SIR : I herewith respectfully submit the annual report of the Medical Department of the institutions under your supervision.

ALMSHOUSE.

Patients remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1891	.	12
Admitted :		
Males	. . . . .	151
Females	. . . . .	59
	—	210
		—
Total	. . . . .	222
		—
Discharged	. . . . .	186
Died	. . . . .	19
	—	205
Remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1892	. .	17
		—
Total	. . . . .	222
		—
Largest number in hospital at any time	.	20
Smallest number in hospital at any time	.	8
Daily average	. . . . .	14

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Patients remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1891	.	.	54
Admitted :			
Males	. . . . .	974	
Females	. . . . .	864	
		—	1,838
Total	. . . . .		<u>1,892</u>
Discharged	. . . . .	1,778	
Died	. . . . .	28	
		—	1,806
Remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1892	.	.	86
Total	. . . . .		<u>1,892</u>
Largest number in hospital at any time	.	.	92
Smallest number in hospital at any time	.	.	25
Daily average	. . . . .	.	51

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Patients remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1891	.	.	0
Admitted :			
Males	. . . . .	25	
Females	. . . . .	0	
		—	25
Total	. . . . .		<u>25</u>
Discharged	. . . . .	19	
Died	. . . . .	1	
		—	20
Remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1891	.	.	5
Total	. . . . .		<u>25</u>

Largest number in hospital at any time	5
Smallest number in hospital at any time	0
Daily average	1 +

TRUANT SCHOOL.

Patients remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1891	0
-------------------------------------------------------	---

Admitted :

Males	29
Females	0
	— 29
	—
Total	29
	—

Discharged	22
Died	0
	— 22
Remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1892	7
	—
Total	29
	—

Largest number remaining in hospital at any time	7
Smallest number remaining in hospital at any time	0
Daily average	1—

RECAPITULATION.

Number of patients in hospitals Jan. 1, 1891 :	
Alms-house	12
House of Industry	54
House of Reformation	0
Truant School	0
	— 66

Admitted :

Almshouse	210	
House of Industry	1,838	
House of Reformation	25	
Truant School	29	
	—	2,102
		<hr/>
Total		2,168
		<hr/>

Discharged :

Almshouse	186	
House of Industry	1,778	
House of Reformation	19	
Truant School	22	
	—	2,005

Died :

Almshouse	19	
House of Industry	28	
House of Reformation	1	
Truant School	0	
	—	48

Remaining in hospitals Jan. 1, 1892 :

Almshouse	17	
House of Industry	86	
House of Reformation	5	
Truant School	7	
	—	115
		<hr/>
Total		2,168
		<hr/>

Largest number in all hospitals at one time .	115
Smallest number in all hospitals at one time .	37
Daily average	67

Deaths not reported in the above tables, one prisoner's child.

DISEASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

Classified according to the Nomenclature of Diseases, as published by the Royal College of Physicians of London.

DISEASES.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1891.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Jan. 1, 1892.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
GENERAL DISEASES.								
A.								
Scarlet fever.....		1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Typhoid fever.....		6	5	...	...	1	6	...
Peritonitis		3	2	.	...	1	3	...
Febricula	1	41	42	...	...	...	42	...
Intermittent fever		3	2	1	..	...	3	...
Erysipelas	3	7	10	...	...	...	10	...
Anæmia		3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Chronic malarial poisoning		8	...	8	...	...	8	...
Influenza		140	105	...	...	...	105	35
B.								
Muscular rheumatism.....	...	12	10	2	...	...	12	...
Articular rheumatism.....	1	33	26	4	...	...	30	4
“ “ (chronic).....	...	11	...	4	7	...	11	...
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	5	36	...	6	26	3	35	6
Alcoholismus	5	317	320	...	...	...	320	2

DISEASES.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1891.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Jan. 1, 1892.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Chronic alcoholism .....	...	9	....	9	....	...	9	...
Delirium tremens.....	2	185	163	...	...	16	179	8
Scrofulosis.....	...	2	....	2	....	...	2	...
Observation.....	4	38	40	...	...	...	40	2
Malingering.....	1	36	36	...	...	...	36	1
Inanition .....	...	1	....	...	...	1	1	...
General debility.....	3	82	50	27	..	1	78	7
Senility.....	2	2	....	...	2	2	4	...
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.								
Paresis	3	1	....	...	...	1	1	3
Paralysis .....	...	1	....	...	1	...	1	...
Hysteria.....	...	7	....	7	....	...	7	...
Epilepsy.....	...	47	....	2	44	...	46	1
“ (alcohol) .....	...	8	....	8	....	...	8	...
Insomnia .....	...	6	....	6	....	...	6	...
Neuralgia.....	...	8	6	2	...	...	8	...
“ (facial) .....	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	...
“ (intercostal) .....	..	5	5	...	...	...	5	...
Sciatica.....	...	1	....	1	....	...	1	...
Pleurodynia.....	...	9	9	...	...	...	9	...
Lumbago .....	...	13	13	...	...	...	13	...
Cephalagia.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Megrain .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Vertigo.....	1	5	....	5	....	...	5	1

DISEASES.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1891.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Jan. 1, 1892.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
DISEASES OF THE INTELLECT.								
Insanity		24	...	...	21	...	21	3
Mania (acute)		4	...	...	3	1	4	...
Melancholia		6	...	...	6	...	6	...
Dementia	4	16	...	...	16	...	16	4
“ (senile)	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	...
False hearing		3	...	...	3	...	3	...
Alcoholic insanity		5	4	1	...	...	5	...
General paralysis of the insane		4	...	...	4	...	4	...
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.								
Functional disease of the heart		4	2	2	...	...	4	...
Valvular “ “ “		11	...	...	7	4	11	...
“ “ “ (aortic)		1	...	...	1	...	1	...
“ “ “ (mitral)		4	...	...	4	...	4	...
“ “ fatty degen. heart		3	...	...	2	1	3	...
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.								
Hemoptysis		5	...	5	...	...	5	...
Bronchitis (acute)	3	50	43	4	...	...	47	6
“ (chronic)		3	...	1	2	...	3	...
Asthma		23	...	22	...	...	22	1
Pneumonia	3	37	29	...	...	10	39	1
Pleurisy		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Chronic catarrhal pneumonia		2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Laryngitis		1	...	...	...	...	1	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1891.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Jan. 1, 1892.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
DISEASES OF THE FAUCES AND PALATE.								
Tonsillitis.....		25	23	...	...	...	23	2
“ (ulc.)	1	6	7	...	...	...	7	...
“ (foll.)		20	20	...	...	...	20	...
Pharyngitis.....		15	15	...	...	...	15	...
“ (ulc. syph.)		3	....	3	...	...	3	...
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.								
Gastritis		2	1	...	...	1	2	...
Dyspepsia		3	....	3	..	...	3	...
Gastro-enteritis		1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Dysentery		5	5	...	...	...	5	...
Diarrhœa	2	49	51	...	...	...	51	...
“ (chronic)		4	....	3	1	...	4	...
Constipation.....		10	9	...	...	...	9	1
Intestinal colic		13	13	...	...	...	13	...
Cholera morbus		43	43	...	...	...	43	...
Cholera infantum.....		3	3	...	...	...	3	...
Jaundice (catarrh).....		3	2	1	...	...	3	...
Indigestion.....		61	61	...	...	...	61	...
Cirrhosis of liver.....		2	....	...	...	2	2	...
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.								
Bright's disease (acute)		1	....	1	...	...	1	...
“ “ (chronic)	1	3	....	2	1	...	3	...
Cystitis		2	....	2	..	...	2	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1891.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Jan. 1, 1891.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Incontinence urine.....		1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	...
Retention urine.....		2	.....	2	..	.....	2	...
Diseases of women		4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	...
Engorged breasts.....		4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	...
Antiversion		1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	...
Retroversion		2	.....	.....	2	..	2	...
Metritis.....		2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	...
Endometritis		4	.....	2	2	.....	4	...
Vaginitis (specific).....	1	39	30	10	.....	.....	40	...
Dysmenorrhœa.....		5	.....	5	.....	.....	5	...
Menorrhagia		6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	...
Metrorrhagia		4	.....	4	.....	.....	4	...
Pregnancy		6	.....	.....	5	.....	5	1
“ (placenta prævia).....		1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...
Abortion.....		2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	...
Ovaritis		3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	...
DISEASE OF THE CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.								
Erythema.....		3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	...
Psoriasis.....		4	.....	4	.....	.....	4	...
Urticaria		2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	...
Eczema.....		9	.....	7	2	.....	9	...
“ (capitis)		2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	...
Herpes circinatus.....		15	15	.....	.....	.....	15	...
Perdiculi capitis		3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1891.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Jan. 1, 1892.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Perdiculi vest .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ pubis .....	...	50	50	...	...	...	50	...
Scabies .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Surgical Diseases.								
VENEREAL DISEASES.								
Gonorrhœa .....	...	58	40	18	..	...	58	...
Balanitis .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Phimosis .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Paraphimosis .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Bubo .....	...	8	5	3	.	...	8	...
Bubo and chancre .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Chancre .....	...	10	4	6	...	...	10	...
Chancroid	1	8	6	1	...	...	7	2
Orchitis .....	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...
Stricture of urethra (org.) .....	...	14	...	13	...	1	14	...
“ “ “ (spasm) .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Syphilis .....	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	...
“ secondary .....	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	...
“ tertiary	2	17	...	7	7	.	14	5
Venereal warts .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
INJURIES.								
Burns	1	6	7	...	...	...	7	...
Frost-bite	1	...	1	.	...	...	1	...
Man-bite .....	...	3	3	.	...	...	3	...
Multiple injuries	1	9	10	...	...	.	10	.

DISEASES.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1891.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Jan. 1, 1892
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Contusions.....	1	29	30	...	...	...	30	..
" of eye.....	...	14	14	...	...	...	14	...
Incised wound of hand.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
" " " scalp.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
" " " face.....	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	...
" wounds	8	8	...	...	...	8	..
Lacerated wounds.....	...	19	19	...	...	...	19	.
" " of scalp.....	2	23	23	...	...	...	23	2
" " " face.....	...	13	12	...	...	...	12	1
" " " eyelid	5	5	...	...	...	5	...
" " " tongue.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	..
" " " ear.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	..
" " " wrist	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
" " " ankle.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Lacerated wound of leg.....	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
" " " hand.....	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...
Punctured wounds.....	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
Sprain of wrist.....	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
" " ankle.....	...	25	25	...	...	...	25	...
" " knee	2	2	...	...	...	2	..
" " shoulder.....	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	1
Dislocation of shoulder.....	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	...
" " thumb.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Fracture of clavicle	1	3	4	...	...	...	4	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1891.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Jan. 1, 1892.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Fracture of humerus		2	1	...	...	...	1	1
“ “ radius (colle)		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ “ forearm.....		3	3	...	...	...	3	...
“ “ radius		1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ “ metacarp. bone.....		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ “ finger.....		3	3	...	...	...	3	...
“ “ ribs.....	1	3	3	1	...	...	4	...
“ “ hip (old).....	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
“ “ leg (old).....	1	5	...	...	6	...	6	...
“ “ “		1	...	...	...	...	1	...
“ “ fibula		1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ “ toe		1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ “ nose		2	...	2	...	...	2	..
“ “ base of skull		1	...	...	...	1	1	...
UNCLASSIFIED.								
Varicose veins		3	...	...	3	...	3	...
Necrosis tibia		2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Hemorrhoids.....		13	3	10	...	...	13	...
Fistula in ano.....	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
Prolapsus ani		1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Abscess	1	13	14	...	...	...	14	...
“ alveolar.....		12	11	...	...	...	11	1
“ palmar		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ cervical		9	9	...	...	...	9	..

DISEASES.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1891.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Jan. 1, 1892.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Abscess axillary.....		8	8	...	...	...	8	...
“ labial.....		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ mastoid.....		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ perineal ..		1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Varicose ulcers... ..	1	14	5	8	...	...	13	2
Ulcers.....		15	6	8	...	...	14	1
Bed-sores.....		3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Hernia inguinal		4	...	...	4	...	4	...
“ “ (double).....		1	...	...	1	...	1	...
“ femoral		2	...	...	2	...	2	...
“ umbilical		2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Carbuncle		5	4	...	...	...	4	1
Felon		7	6	...	...	...	6	1
Furuncle	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
Ingrowing toe-nail.....		1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Synovitis		11	5	5	1	...	11	...
Amputation of leg (old).....		3	...	...	1	...	1	2
“ “ fingers....		2	1	...	...	...	1	1
“ “ toes (old)...		1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epistaxis		3	3	...	...	...	3	...
Cellulitis.....		13	12	...	...	...	12	1
DISEASES OF THE EYE.								
Conjunctivitis		14	12	2	...	...	14	12
Trichiasis.....		2	...	2	...	...	2	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1891.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Jan. 1, 1892.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Corneal ulcer.....	...	1	....	1	...	...	1	...
Dislocation of cornea	1	....	..	1	...	1	...
Foreign body in cornea	6	6	...	...	...	6	...
Hordeolum	1	1	..	..	...	1	...
Strabismus	2	....	...	2	...	2	...
Iritis	5	4	1	...	...	5	...
Cataract	2	....	...	2	...	2	...
DISEASES OF THE EAR.								
Chronic inflammation middle ear	2	....	...	2	...	2	...
Otorrhœa	7	2	5	...	...	7	...
Totals.....	66	2324	1719	303	204	49	2275	115

NOTE.—Some cases not admitted to the hospitals are included in this classification, which will account for the difference in the number of admissions between the above statistics and the preceding tables.

During the past year 1,892 inmates of the House of Industry have been admitted to the hospital, and have received medical treatment. Of this number 28 have died. Besides those admitted to the hospital, a great many of the inmates have received treatment for minor ailments at sick-call. There has been one birth—a male child. Sixty-two children of sentenced mothers have been admitted to the nursery. There has been one death in the House of Reformation. In February, Dr. D. S. Harkins, Assistant Port

Physician, resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. R. E. Darrah. Dr. C. H. Cogswell, Port Physician, is still associated with me. Thanking you for the many courtesies extended me, I am,

Very respectfully,

THOMAS F. ROCHE,
Resident Physician.

DEER ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR, Jan. 1, 1892.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

DEER ISLAND, Dec. 31, 1891.

MR. JAMES R. GERRISH, *Superintendent of Deer Island Institutions:*

SIR: Herewith I have the honor of submitting my first annual report as the Chaplain and Superintendent of Schools and Director of Music, which institutions are under your charge. I came to this position one year ago, and the work in some respects was new to me; but your oversight and kindness have greatly helped me, and I find myself doing with interest the work committed to my charge.

The religious services have been held and conducted as usual on Sunday, and we trust with good effect, directing the thought of the worshipper to a higher and better life. Singing in divine service is performed by the boys of the Institution, and assisted by our efficient organist, Miss Clara W. Baker. Sunday morning we conduct a Sunday-school for the religious culture of the boys, which seems to us a good work, the boys taking great interest in it. At the request of the Commissioners, Rainsford's and Long Islands have been placed under our care, though in the past much religious work has been done on the two islands named by the chaplain of Deer Island. We hold Sunday services and other services when called, and through the week we make calls on the inmates who may need our service.

LIBRARY.

The juvenile department is well supplied with books from the city library. Also, the hospitals and women's library of the three islands are well supplied with books, papers, and pamphlets, by donation from the Hospital Newspaper So-

ciety of Boston, Mrs. Grace Kuhn, president. We gratefully acknowledge these donations of good and abundant reading from the society, with a full supply of Christmas and New Year cards.

SCHOOLS.

The annual examination of the schools took place June 23, under the direction of Dr. Otis K. Newell and Mr. Thomas H. Devlin, Commissioners. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are the principal branches taught in the schools. A large majority of the boys remain here but a short time. This is thought advisable, and yet it sometimes happens that a boy goes out when he is doing his best work and a longer stay would be more helpful to him. We have four schools, each supplied with a teacher—Mr. John A. Hickey, principal in the department of the House of Reformation, Mr. James T. Beavins, principal in the Truant department, Mr. Frank P. Fultin, assistant teacher in the House of Reformation, and Mr. Henry C. Twitchell, assistant teacher in the Truant department. We have at present one hundred and sixty-six (166) boys under good instruction, with faithful teachers, doing good work in their departments. I must express myself pleased with the industry and success of our teachers.

Vocal music is taught mostly out of school hours. All the boys assemble in the chapel once a week for instruction, under the direction of the chaplain and Miss Clara W. Baker, organist.

We have made a change in our school geography, and put into the schools Warren's revised, containing the most recent changes and best things.

The following table shows the number and classification of pupils :

				Ref. Boys.	Truant.	Total.
Number in school	.	.	.	74	92	166
Can read generally	.	.	.	74	78	152

	Ref. Boys.	Truant.	Total.
Can read primary reader . . .		14	14
Study geography	61	36	97
“ grammar	43	25	68
“ penmanship	74	92	166
“ history of the United States .	43	30	73
“ mental arithmetic . . .	74	56	130
“ written arithmetic . . .	74	46	120
“ compound numbers . . .	56	14	70
“ fractions	56	23	79
“ vocal music	74	92	166
Could neither read nor write when committed	11	11	22

For your courteous and helpful support, please accept my sincere thanks.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM B. TOULMIN,
*Chaplain and Superintendent of Schools and
Director of Music.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: The year of 1891 has been an eventful one for the Boston Lunatic Hospital. Not only have we cared for the largest number of patients ever resident at one time, but for the first time since its opening in 1839, and its enlargement in 1846, has a building especially designed for its insane inmates been erected. The buildings at Austin Farm, taken for the insane in 1887, were built for a different class of inmates. The new structure now in process of erection there is intended for one hundred male patients, already carefully selected as quiet and suited to associated dormitory accommodation. Half of them, at least, are workers on the farm.

This new pavilion for men will not afford as expensive and luxurious quarters as the wards of the State lunatic hospitals or the City Hospital furnish. It is of wood, and will provide, at a cost of \$300 per bed, an asylum ward for one hundred patients, entirely independent of the main buildings, and complete in all its departments. Being the first step, as we believe, in a more humane policy on the part of the city towards its unfortunate insane citizens, we regard the new dormitory with great interest. It is hoped that suitable buildings will soon be erected within the city limits for all classes of the city insane, whether scattered in the distant State hospitals or improperly accommodated in the antiquated hospital at South Boston.

The year 1889 closed with 304 patients. In January, 1890,

60 female patients were transferred here, after the fire in the Worcester Asylum. These patients were of the worst class, being for the most part excitable and untidy demented. They have filled our female wing literally to overflowing, the surplus being provided for in an attic only intended for storage, and in the billiard room. The attic in question has forty beds almost touching each other, where forty of this class of patients sleep. This has made much extra labor for all concerned, especially the nurses in charge of this large dormitory. There is no bath-tub on the fourth floor, and none could be provided there on account of diminished pressure in the water-supply. This has slowly failed for years, and affects chiefly the hot water. For a large part of each day no hot water can be obtained above the second story, and it has to be carried in pails by hand to the attic. Attempts have been made from time to time to remedy this state of things. Larger hot-water tanks have been put in, connection with a larger main pipe has been made, and a few years ago five hundred feet or more of new pipe were carried underground around the building to supply the hot-water boiler. It is now said this pipe is entirely insufficient for its purpose.

The attic patients have been obliged to spend the day in our two lower wards, each intended for only twenty-five patients. It was absolutely necessary to reserve one ward — the upper — for quiet and convalescent cases ; consequently fifty-five or sixty of the worst class of patients have occupied each of our lower wards by day, made still worse by this close association. It is the relief to our female wing, promised by the pavilion at Austin Farm, that makes its speedy completion desirable. It has been thought best to have all the female patients at the farm under the same roof. The one hundred men now occupying a part of the present building will be transferred to the new ward, leaving one hundred beds to be filled by female patients from South Boston. It

will be the first of May, however, before we can expect any relief in that direction.

Beginning the year with 399 patients, we ended it with 428. We have had about the usual number of admissions, viz., 144. The State hospitals all being excessively crowded, we have been obliged to continue to receive patients in spite of our crowded condition. Emergency cases can never be refused, and we have had 32 of them. We have been obliged to take a larger number than usual of very sick, very excited, or very old patients, because of the risk in sending them to the State hospitals. We have also had two births the past year. Our death-rate has always been affected by the above cause, and this year we fear our percentage of recoveries has been diminished by it. I should be sorry to have to attribute the decrease to our overcrowded condition; and yet nothing would seem so likely to produce such a result as the noise and confusion on the wards where all our recent cases must begin their treatment.

The percentage of recoveries in 1890, though less than our average, was above that of the State hospitals, being 28. In 1891 it was only 16.27 of the admissions, deducting the transferred cases, as usual. The percentage of deaths in 1890 was 9.33 on the whole number under treatment. In 1891 it was only 7 per cent. This is unusually low for us, but is high compared with that of the State hospitals.

By constant vigilance we have got through the year without serious accident, with one exception. An epileptic, under the influence of a sudden hallucination, plucked out an eye. No successful suicide has occurred, though scores of attempts have been made. Nasal-tube feeding, which usually implies attempted suicide by starvation, has been frequently in use. In one case it has been required continuously for a year, making a great tax upon the time of the medical staff. Small assaults and minor injuries have been of almost daily occurrence. Our crowded state has

required a larger amount of seclusion and restraint than would be warranted under any other conditions. It would have required ten times as many single rooms as we have at our disposal to seclude all patients liable to injure others. Demented patients are like children, and resent suddenly and violently the interference or personal contact of other patients. Although the staff of nurses has been increased to our full capacity for sleeping-room, it would be impossible to prevent frequent personal encounters without one for each patient.

An overcrowded hospital reacts in many ways unfavorably upon the administration of it. The medical staff are largely occupied in keeping the peace, or in devising ways by which changes from ward to ward may be made with the least disturbance of other patients, or in finding room to put up another bed. Each change of condition, or each new patient, requires changing half a dozen others, so that no patient occupies the same room or bed a great while. These changes are as likely to occur at midnight as any other time.

Attendants become tired of the noise, confusion, and extra work unusual in other hospitals, and resign after a short term of service. On each ward two nurses sleep in one room, eight feet by twelve, considered only large enough for one patient. Others are crowded together in distant dormitories and attics. This state of things is not favorable to the obtaining or keeping of the best class of nurses. If we had room and leisure, and the ordinary comforts and conveniences afforded by most modern hospitals for the insane, we could establish a training-school for nurses. We cannot, however, indulge in the luxuries of hospital administration till our every-day necessities are more adequately met.

I saw at Prestwich, near Manchester, England, a year ago, at the County Asylum for pauper insane, a nurses' home as substantial and attractive as the one at the City Hospital, Boston. This hospital at Prestwich might serve as an exam-

ple for the city in many ways. It provides for about 2,500 insane of all classes, at a cost of \$2.00 per week. Its buildings are numerous and substantial, and built at a cost of about \$600 per bed. It has an annex for one thousand chronic insane, which is fitted up and furnished in a tasteful, comfortable, and even luxurious manner. It is the best pauper asylum in England, and is the best managed. With plenty of room and pleasant surroundings, with an ample dietary and conveniences for labor of all kinds, it is no wonder that restraint and seclusion are seldom used. The fitting up and furnishing of the Prestwich hospital and annex was largely the work of the insane mechanics and carpenters from Manchester who were resident there.

It is a disagreeable task to devote so much space in this report to the unpleasant features of our hospital experience. I should prefer to write of the more cheerful side of it, and of the compensations which exist even here. It seems to me important, however, that the public should at least be annually reminded of the deficiencies of this hospital. The relatives and friends of patients who visit it weekly, year after year, do know exactly how we are situated, and to their kindness and forbearance the city owes its immunity from frequent public complaint. It is only the prospect of some relief in the spring and the knowledge that your Board and the present city government are disposed to do everything possible to improve the condition of the city insane that makes the situation endurable.

The financial management of the hospital being entirely in the hands of your Board, I need only state its very satisfactory results. In 1890 the expenditures for the year were \$80,826.72; the income was \$11,070.57; the net cost per week was \$3.54. In 1891 the expenditures were \$85,309.76; the income, \$20,524.46; the net cost per week, \$2.97. The daily average in 1890 was 379; in 1891 it was 419. This increase will account for only a small part of the diminished

cost per capita. The increased income and continued good management will account for the rest. It may be well to remark in this connection that our lack of proper accommodation alone prevents a much larger increase of income from citizens in moderate circumstances, and able to pay from \$5 to \$15 a week for board.

Last spring the city government appropriated, and Mayor Matthews approved a bill providing, the sum of \$30,000 for a new dormitory at Austin Farm. Detached buildings furnishing dormitory accommodation for the chronic insane had been built in several of the United States at the rate of \$300 per bed. It was hoped a building of brick for one hundred beds could be erected here for the above appropriation. Plans were drawn of the rooms desired for a two-story ward for one hundred men, detached from and independent of the main buildings. On conference with City Architect Wheelwright, it was found that the required accommodations could not be furnished in a brick building for the appropriation. He suggested a trial of the method of construction described many years ago by Mr. Edward Atkinson before the Suffolk District Medical Society. It had been used in mills, and Mr. Atkinson thought it might be adapted for insane and other hospitals. Its merits were economy, stability, and safety from fire. Mr. Wheelwright had used this method, with some modification of his own, for a stable, and approved of it.

A partial use of the method was finally decided upon. The new ward will have the plank construction in the lower story, and the ordinary method of frame buildings in the upper story. The following description is from a paper on "New Hospital Construction for the Public Institutions of Boston," by Otis K. Newell, M.D., Commissioner of Public Institutions, in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal for December 10, 1891. The article has excellent drawings of the Cottage Hospital at Long Island, and of the Dormitory at Austin Farm, furnished by City Architect Wheelwright.

"The whole of the first floor is of 'mill construction;' which means that large hard-pine timbers (10 inches by 14 inches) spaced about 10 feet apart are used, and these are covered with a hard-pine under floor, 3 inches thick, so that it would take many hours for a fire to burn through from the basement.

"The first story is constructed of 3-inch hard-pine planks standing upright, side by side, splined and grooved, and capped with a hard-pine plate on which rest the second-floor timbers. On the outside and inside of this plank wall are nailed the $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch furring strips, and on these the laths for the plaster, which will be of lime for inside work, and cement for the outside. By this method of construction the exterior walls have no passages or flues from the first to the second floor for vermin or fire, as they are practically solid walls, and will also prevent all the cold winds of winter from getting through, thereby assuring a warm building.

"The building will be finished throughout in cypress, and all the woodwork is of the plainest, having no deep mouldings or ledges for the accumulation of dust. The exterior of the building is to be of cement on wire laths, and divided into panels, as seen in the old English open timber work, with a pitch roof covered with cypress shingles."

The new dormitory is 153 feet long by 36 feet wide, with a wing in the rear of the centre 31 by 45 feet. The basement is high and well lighted by windows 5 feet in height. Its walls are of Roxbury stone taken from an old wall on the grounds. The partitions in the basement are of brick. At one end is a smoking and lounging room for the men who work on the farm, with a lavatory, and store-room for their clothing. At the other end is a work-room 36 feet square, for repairs to furniture, mattress-making, etc. Between these are the coal-bins and boiler-room. In the basement of the wing are store-rooms for provisions, and range, coal, and a lift to the kitchen above.

The main entrance has a piazza 10 by 30 feet, with an overhanging second story. To the left is a reception and day-room, and beyond another day-room 35 by 38 feet, with bath-room and lavatory. These rooms are high-studded, and, like all the others, lighted by numerous windows from floor to ceiling. There are no window bars or gratings, the sashes being checked to open only six inches. The day-rooms, dormitories, and dining-rooms are to be ventilated by means of fireplaces. The former will be furnished with ash-framed settees, arm-chairs, centre-tables, bookcase, organ, clock, pictures, etc. On the right of the entrance are seven rooms for the medical interne, supervisor, and attendants. There is also on this floor a dormitory for five farm-attendants. The dining-room is 18 by 71 feet, and opens by a slide into a serving-room which connects with the kitchen.

The second story of the main building is divided transversely into three dormitories for one hundred beds, ventilated by four fireplaces and a large opening connecting with a cupola over the centre of the building. Three staircases afford ample means of exit in case of fire. Single rooms over the porch will accommodate an outside and an inside night-watchman and a day-nurse. In the wing are ample bath-rooms and lavatories connecting with the dormitories, store-rooms, sick-rooms, and three strong-rooms for excitable patients.

The excavation for this large building, with the necessary grading and digging of trenches for pipes, was largely the work of patients. Besides the ordinary farm-work, ditching of the meadow, and digging for the basement of the new dormitory, a new avenue many hundreds of feet long was made. Both farm-hands and patients are to be credited this year with a large amount of extra work, much of it of a laborious kind, on account of the hardness of the gravelly clay underlying the farm. Mr. White, the farmer, while

carrying on this large farm in a most creditable manner, also had charge of this new and extra work, and personally did as much of it as any one. The list of farm products in the appendix will show the results of his more legitimate labors.

In pursuance of the plan of making Austin Farm an asylum for the quiet and chronic insane, three more buildings for 100 beds each — two for men and one for women — *must* be built. We could then accommodate 600 there, or about half the city insane. It would be more economical on some accounts if this were done this year and the asylum completed. The heating of the new dormitory and of all subsequent buildings could then be provided for by a new and central boiler-house. The inadequate and dangerous method of lighting by gasolene could then be replaced by an electrical plant furnishing a safer and more economical light. Power could be introduced into the laundry also at a great saving of labor. A large building centrally situated should be built as a dining-room for 600 patients. It could also be used as an amusement hall and for religious services. It should have a large kitchen in its basement, or in a wing at the rear, and be connected by corridors, if desired, with all the dormitories. By this plan kitchens and dining-rooms in the present buildings could be changed to day-rooms and dormitories, and the accommodations largely increased. This would allow of diminished cost in the construction of the three new dormitories. Boiler-rooms would no longer be required, and the proposed rather doubtful method of heating by separate boilers with automatic attachment be given up. Economy of management would be favored by a central boiler-house, as well as safety from fire.

A still more important problem, however, is the question of providing for the other 600 of the city insane, including those at South Boston. The duty of the city is plain to this extent, viz., the purchase of 75 or 100 acres of land in the

suburban part of the city, as near Austin Farm as land can be found. The interchange of patients between hospital and asylum would be frequent, and convenience of administration would make such proximity very desirable in every way. Land being obtained, buildings of brick, two stories in height, varying in size and design according to their occupancy, should be constructed. An administration building, with two buildings for acute cases, — one for each sex, — should first be built. These should have accommodations of the most approved and modern kind for the proper treatment of at least 200 recent cases. It should be a hospital in every sense of the term. It might have reception and observation wards, with an infirmary on each side, and to it should be sent all recent cases as they come from the courts, many of them to be speedily assigned to the asylum at Austin Farm, to the detached excited wards when built, or any other part of the hospital or asylum.

As soon as possible the building at South Boston should be discontinued as a hospital. It could not be kept up economically even as an emergency hospital a great while. If not needed as part of the House of Correction, it had better be sold, with its ten acres of land, to offset the cost of the new hospital. It must, of course, be used until the administration building and part of the new hospital are ready for occupancy, but it should then be abandoned to other use. If used as a hospital for the insane, the attics would have to be given up, and it would then accommodate only 150 patients. A plant as valuable as this is ought to provide for twice that number, and would, if put on the market.

To fit this building for continued use by the insane, certain expensive alterations would be required. The floors are nearly all of soft pine laid fifty years ago. It is very rough, and dangerous on account of splinters. It is absorbent and impossible to keep clean and dry. These should all be relaid in hard pine. The window-frames and sashes,

after an equally long service, are worn out, and incapable of repair. They let in a large amount of cold, and should be generally renewed. Half the sleeping-rooms only are directly heated, and patients in seclusion, and those too demented to keep properly covered, may suffer from cold. None of the sleeping-rooms, bath-rooms, or lavatories are directly ventilated, but depend on the general ventilation of the corridor by means of a transom. This brings all offensive odors into the day-rooms. The water-supply, spoken of elsewhere, should be improved, and the sewer diverted from the flats in the rear to the main sewer on First street.

When these expensive changes had been made the building would only be fit for use by the quiet and chronic class of insane, and they can be cared for much more cheaply at Austin Farm. This building could never be fitted for use by the excited, noisy, untidy insane. Every sound in the lower wards rises through the ventilating shaft in winter, or by the open windows in summer, to the wards above. The proportion of single rooms is too small for this class of patients also, three-fourths of our accommodation being in large dormitories. It would not do as an infirmary, for similar reasons; nor for the acute and recent cases, on account of an entire lack of facilities for classification. A small hospital for insane needs as many wards as a large one. While the State hospitals can make twelve or fifteen classes of each sex, we can make only three, and they are so closely associated in one wing as to be practically one. We cannot send our excited cases to a distant ward and our sick to an infirmary, our epileptic to one ward and our melancholy and suicidal to another. Our convalescents and our acute cases have to occupy the same ward and often the same dormitory.

Our location at South Boston, once desirable and pleasant on account of the country air and the view of the harbor, has become very undesirable. The flats have become noxious from continued flow of sewage and a gradual filling up with mud.

On one side we have the continuous noise of an iron shipyard not fifty feet away. A cruiser and half a dozen iron vessels have been built there in the last two years. The old almshouse-building is a machine-shop for boiler-work. A little further off are chimneys pouring out smoke from soft-coal fires and from kerosene furnaces, filling the whole hospital with dust, grime, and bad odors. The prevailing wind of summer brings us other odors still more noxious or disgusting.

On the other side our female patients look down into the rear yard of the House of Correction not twenty feet away. They are so near that it is no wonder they frequently take up and retain the delusion that they also are prisoners in that institution. Many a time I have known patients on admission to at once assume that they have been sent to prison for some crime, the propinquity of a penal institution and the strong walls and heavy bars of this old-fashioned hospital helping to confirm their delusion. Fifty years ago the locating of an insane hospital between the House of Correction and the Almshouse was considered an appropriate thing: now, the slightest connection, either by proximity or associated management, is to be deprecated. The insane are a class by themselves, and have their own peculiar requirements and their own standard of living. They are greatly affected by their surroundings, even the most demented of them. Every hospital or asylum for the insane should be located in the country, remote from and independent of all other institutions, whether pauper or penal. The above considerations, it seems to me, forbid the use of this building for any class of the insane.

Our entertainments were modified somewhat the past year by the crowded state of the female wing, and the large number of seriously sick or excited patients on the female side. The grip, also, which attacked patients and nurses on that

side by preference about Christmas time, would have made our usual New Year's party a physical impossibility. A strawberry party was given here June 17, to which patients from the farm were invited. They also participated in the usual harbor-excursions during the summer. Several small dancing-parties, with simple refreshments, were given on the male side here and at the farm. The holidays were observed by giving the patients special dinners, and many of them attended entertainments in the House of Correction chapel, by invitation of Col. Whiton. On Christmas evening Mr. S. Milton Chase gave us an entertainment of magic in the chapel, which had been painted and decorated with evergreen for the occasion. Mr. Harry Bryant, humorist, at the same time amused the patients at Austin Farm.

Mr. Prang sent us his large annual donation of art reproductions for framing, a large book of sample cards for the parlor table, and several hundred cards for distribution at Christmas. A similar supply was sent to Austin Farm. The Hospital Newspaper Society has also sent a large quantity of books, periodicals, and cards. Mr. C. F. Adams, Mrs. Horatio Bigelow, and Miss Edith Crehore have sent us periodicals and papers, as usual. We have also received, free of charge, "Zion's Herald," "Our Dumb Animals," and "The Budget," a paper printed by the boys at Deer Island.

We are indebted to Mrs. Flanders, Mrs. Partridge, Mrs. Osborne, Miss Powell, Miss Hammond, Dr. W. E. Stebbins, and John Joy for assistance at our entertainments. Also to the "In His Name Club," of All Souls Church, for a dramatic entertainment at Austin Farm.

I take pleasure in again acknowledging the long-continued and faithful services of our chaplain and organist, and of the clergymen from the Gate of Heaven Church, who are prompt in answering our frequent calls upon them to attend the sick and dying. Also of the medical staff and other officers of

the hospital, who, by their long service and familiarity with their duties, render my task an easier one. Allow me also to thank your Board for its constant interest in the welfare of the hospital, for a prompt response to all our daily requirements, and for much personal courtesy.

Very respectfully,

THEO. W. FISHER.

FARM PRODUCTS AT AUSTIN FARM.

Apples	120	bushels.
Beans, string	54	“
Beans, shell	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	“
Beets	213	“
Beets, small	53	bunches.
Beef	2,056	lbs.
Cabbage	5,529	heads.
Calves raised	3	
Calves sold	10	
Carrots	129	bushels.
Celery	1,186	heads.
Corn, sweet	758	dozen.
Cucumbers	2,330	“
Cucumbers for pickles	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.
Eggs	205	dozen.
Ensilage and green fodder	180	tons.
Fruits, small	700	boxes.
Grapes	31	lbs.
Hay, English	24	tons.
Hay, English, bought standing	35	“
Hay, meadow	14	“
Hay, meadow, bought standing	3	“
Ice	225	“
Lettuce	3,527	heads.
Mangel-wurzel	1,250	bushels.
Manure	200	cords.
Melons	155	
Milk	9,350	cans.
Onions	170	bushels.
Onions, small	493	bunches.
Parsnips	13	bushels.
Pears	58	“
Peas, green	60	“

Pork, dressed	.	.	.	.	.	2,230	lbs.
Poultry, dressed	.	.	.	.	.	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	“
Potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	150	bushels.
Radishes	.	.	.	.	.	2,656	bunches.
Rhubarb	.	.	.	.	.	557	lbs.
Rye	.	.	.	.	.	15	bushels.
Rye straw	.	.	.	.	.	1,800	lbs.
Squash	.	.	.	.	.	5,350	“
Spinach	.	.	.	.	.	52	bushels.
Swiss greens	.	.	.	.	.	90	“
Tomatoes	.	.	.	.	.	110	“
Turnips	.	.	.	.	.	173	“

1. GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in Hospital Dec. 31, 1890.....	186	213	399
Admitted within the year.....	71	73	144
Emergency	17	15	32
Voluntary	2	1	3
Committed.....	49	57	106
Transferred from other hospitals.....	3	.....	3
Whole number of cases.....	257	286	543
Discharged within the year.....	57	58	115
Emergency cases transferred	2	10	12
Recovered	8	13	21
Much improved	15	9	24
Improved.....	2	2	4
Not improved	8	8	16
Deaths	22	16	38
Patients remaining in Hospital Dec. 31, 1891	200	228	428
Patients remaining at South Boston	100	140	240
" " " Austin Farm	100	88	188
Supported as city patients.....			
" " private patients.....			
Number of different persons	254	285	539
" " " " admitted.....	70	72	142
" " " " recovered....	8	13	21
Daily average.....	195.08	223.76	418.84
¹ Percentage of recoveries.....	12.12	20.63	16.27

¹ Excluding emergency cases transferred.

2. MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGES.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	5	6	11	6	2	8	.....	4	4	183.40	213.00	396.40
February	5	11	16	2	4	6	2	2	4	184.25	217.75	402.00
March	5	4	9	.....	1	1	3	.....	3	187.75	220.25	408.00
April ...	6	6	12	.....	6	6	2	.....	2	190.80	220.60	411.40
May.....	7	3	10	2	4	6	.....	2	2	195.75	219.00	414.75
June	6	6	12	2	1	3	2	2	4	200.00	220.00	420.00
July.....	5	5	10	1	2	3	1	1	2	201.00	222.80	423.80
August	7	9	16	8	6	14	1	.....	1	200.00	226.25	426.25
September	4	10	14	3	2	5	4	1	5	197.50	228.75	426.25
October	7	4	11	... ..	2	2	2	3	5	201.00	232.80	433.80
November	8	7	15	6	5	11	4	.....	4	200.50	231.75	432.25
December	6	2	8	5	7	12	1	1	2	199.00	232.20	431.20
Total of cases	71	73	144	35	42	77	22	16	38	.....	.....	...
Total of persons.....	70	72	142	35	42	77	22	16	38	.....	.....	.....
Daily average.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195.08	223.76	418.84

3. RECEIVED ON FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT ADMISSIONS.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First.....	59	65	124	.....	.....	.....
Second.....	8	4	12	3	2	5
Third	2	3	5	1	6	7
Fourth.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sixth .....	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Eighth	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Total of cases	71	73	144	7	13	20
Total of persons.....	70	72	142	5	6	11

4. RELATIONS TO HOSPITALS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any hospital for insane.....	52	59	111
Former inmates of this hospital only.....	9	8	17
“ “ “ other hospitals only.....	7	5	12
“ “ “ this and other hospitals.....	2	.....	2
Total of persons.....	70	72	142

5. PARENTAGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

PLACES.	MALE.		FEMALE.		TOTAL.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Maine	4	2	3	6	7	8
New Hampshire	2	2	1	1	3	3
Vermont.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Massachusetts.....	13	13	10	6	23	19
Rhode Island	1	1	.....	1	1	2
Connecticut.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
New York	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Virginia	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Alabama.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Canada	1	1	4	2	5	3
Newfoundland	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
England	6	4	5	5	11	9
Ireland	32	37	42	44	74	81
France .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Germany	2	1	3	3	5	4
Austria .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Russia.....	1	1	1	1	2	2
Unknown	3	4	1	1	4	5
Total.....	70	70	72	72	142	142

6. RESIDENCE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suffolk County.....	68	70	138
Middlesex County	1	.....	1
New York.....	.....	1	1
Wyoming .....	.....	1	1
Texas.....	1	.....	1
Total	70	72	142

7. CIVIL CONDITION OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

No. OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			DIVORCED.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	30	23	53	24	28	52	4	14	18	1	...	1	59	65	124
Second	7	2	9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
Third	1	...	1	..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Fourth	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sixth .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Eighth.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	39	26	65	26	32	58	4	14	18	1	...	1	70	72	142

8. OCCUPATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Males.		Males.	
Bakers	2	Note-broker	1
Bar-tender	1	Painters	2
Blacksmith	1	Pattern-maker	1
Book-keeper	1	Pedler	1
Cabinet-maker	1	Piano-polisher	1
Carpenters	2	Police sergeant	1
Clerks	7	Printer	1
Coal-dealer	1	Ranch-owner	1
Commission-merchant	1	Roofer	1
Draughtsman	1	Sail-maker	1
Expressmen	2	Salesman	1
Fireman	1	School-master	1
Florist	1	Seaman	1
Gas-fitter	1	Shoemakers	2
Grocer	1	Stable-keeper	1
Hotel-keeper	1	Stone-mason	1
Iron-moulder	1	Teamsters	3
Iron-worker	1	Tobacco-dealer	1
Laborers	6	Wood-carver	1
Leather-worker	1	No occupation	8
Liquor-dealer	1	Unknown	1
Lithographer	1		—
Musician	1	Total	70
Newsboy	1		

Females.		Females.	
Clerks	2	Rubber-coat cementer	1
Cloak-maker	1	School-teacher	1
Cook	1	Seamstress	1
Domestics	8	Tailoress	1
Dressmakers	2	Worsted-maker	1
Housekeeper	1	No occupation	19
Housewives	31		—
Laundress	1	Total	72
Nurse-girl	1		

9. PROBABLE CAUSES OF DISEASE IN PERSONS ADMITTED.

CAUSES.	PATIENTS ADMITTED.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE- DISPOSITION.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. PHYSICAL :									
Apoplexy.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Chorea	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ill health.....	3	6	9	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Injury to head	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " knee .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " nose .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intemperance	10	2	12	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Loss of eye.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masturbation	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Menopause .....	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Opium habit	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Overwork	9	4	13	2	2	4	.....	2	2
Phthisis .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal .....	.....	5	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Senility	2	7	9	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Skin disease .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunstroke	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis, hereditary.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. MENTAL :									
Bereavement .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Financial trouble.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fright .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heredity	5	11	16	.....	.....	.....	5	11	16
Worry	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	22	18	40	1	4	5	4	5	9
Totals	70	72	142	6	9	15	18	23	41

10. RECORD OF CASES ADMITTED WITHIN THE YEAR.

PATIENTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted.....	71	73	144
Discharged, recovered	6	6	12
" much improved.....	5	5	10
" improved	1	2	3
" not improved.....	3	6	9
Emergency cases transferred.....	2	9	11
Died	8	7	15
Remaining Dec. 31, 1891	46	38	84
Number likely to recover.....	5	11	16
" " " improve.....	4	7	11

11. AGES OF INSANE AT FIRST ATTACK, ADMISSION, AND DEATH.

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			PERSONS DIED.		
	At First Attack.			At First Attack.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
15 years and less.....	4	3	7	1	1	2
From 15 to 20 years...	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
“ 20 to 25 “	3	4	7	2	.....	2
“ 25 to 30 “	5	5	10	2	.....	2
“ 30 to 35 “	5	9	14	2	.....	2
“ 35 to 40 “	8	3	11	2	.....	2
“ 40 to 50 “	5	13	18	3	1	4
“ 50 to 60 “	8	8	16	2	2	4
“ 60 to 70 “	8	7	15	3	5	8
“ 70 to 80 “	1	3	4	1	3	4
Over 80 years.....	1	1	2	1	2	3
Unknown .....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not insane .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of persons.....	52	59	111	22	16	38
Mean ages.....	41.08	43.26	42.14	46.25	60.40	55.98

12. REPORTED DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE LAST ADMISSION.

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Under 1 month	4	7	11	2	3	5	6	10	16
From 1 to 3 months..	11	10	21	1	3	4	12	13	25
“ 3 to 6 months..	3	8	11	.....	.....	.....	3	8	11
“ 6 to 12 months.	9	8	17	1	1	2	10	9	19
“ 1 to 2 years...	6	10	16	3	2	5	9	12	21
“ 2 to 5 years...	8	4	12	5	3	8	13	7	20
“ 5 to 10 years ..	7	9	16	2	1	3	9	10	19
“ 10 to 20 years .	3	2	5	5	1	6	8	3	11
Over 20 years .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not insane .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of cases	52	59	111	19	14	33	71	73	144
Total of persons ..	52	59	111	18	13	31	70	72	142
Average in years..	3.22	2 17	2.66	4.90	2.05	3.69	3.67	2.15	2.90

[illegible]

14. DISCHARGES CLASSIFIED BY ADMISSION AND RESULT.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			EMERGENCY CASES TRANSFERRED.			DIED.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First.....	5	9	14	9	7	16	2	2	4	7	8	15	2	10	12	17	11	28	42	47	89
Second	3	2	5	5	1	6	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	5	9	13	8	21
Third .....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	3
Sixth .....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Seventh .....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Total of cases	8	13	21	15	9	24	2	2	4	8	8	16	2	10	12	22	16	38	57	58	115
Total of persons	8	13	21	15	9	24	2	2	4	8	8	16	2	10	12	22	16	38	57	58	115

15. CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Nervous system :</i>			
Exhaustion from acute mania	2	1	3
“ “ chronic mania.....	.....	1	1
“ “ senile insanity	3	6	9
“ “ secondary dementia .....	.....	1	1
“ “ post-paralytic insanity .....	.....	1	1
General paralysis	7	2	9
Imbecility and cerebral atrophy.....	.....	1	1
<i>Respiratory system :</i>			
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	3	1	4
Bronchitis	1	.....	1
<i>Circulatory system :</i>			
Apoplexy	1	.....	1
Heart disease	3	1	4
<i>General :</i>			
Septicæmia .....	.....	1	1
General tuberculosis ...	1	.....	1
Old age	1	.....	1
Total.....	22	16	38

16. RECOVERIES CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF DISEASE AND OF TREATMENT.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.			Whole known Period of Mental Disease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under 1 month	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 3 months ..	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	.....	1	2	1	3
“ 3 to 6 “ ..	.....	5	5	3	4	7	1	.....	.....	2	2	4
“ 6 to 12 “ ..	3	.....	3	1	3	4	4	.....	.....	4	1	4
“ 1 to 2 years....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	1	3	5
“ 2 to 5 “ ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4
“ 5 to 10 “ ..	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4
“ 10 to 20 “ ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Over 20 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8	13	21	8	13	21	8	13	21	8	13	21
Average of known cases (in months)	14.72	17.16	16.23	16.11	11.53	13.27	30.83	28.69	29.50	34.20	32.30	33.03
										19.10	16.35	17.40

17. DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF DISEASE AND TREATMENT.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.			Whole known Period of Mental Disease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under 1 month .....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
From 1 to 3 months ..	4	3	7	2	3	5	1	.....	.....	2	3	5
“ 3 to 6 “ ..	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	.....	1	2	2	4
“ 6 to 12 “ ..	2	2	4	4	2	6	1	2	3	3	1	4
“ 1 to 2 years.....	5	3	8	3	1	4	5	2	7	2	.....	2
“ 2 to 5 “	6	1	7	4	6	10	8	4	12	5	6	11
“ 5 to 10 “	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
“ 10 to 20 “ .....	.....	4	4	1	.....	1	1	4	5	2	2	4
Over 20 years	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	22	16	38	22	16	38	22	16	38	22	16	38
Average of known cases (in months)	31.74	56.07	41.99	46.08	17.38	34.50	77.92	73.45	76.07	79.60	73.44	77.01
										52.02	35.71	45.15

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

[illegible]

¹ Eight months, ending Dec. 31, 1885.

² This and following years end Dec. 31.

19. RELAPSED CASES ADMITTED IN EACH YEAR AND DISCHARGED IN 1891.

YEARS ENDING APRIL 30.	CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THIS HOSPITAL.																				
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1891.															Remain- ing Dec. 31, 1891.		
				Recov'd.			M'ch imp			Improv'd			Not imp.			Died.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1840.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1842.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1843.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1844.....	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1845.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1846.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1847.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1848.....	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1849.....	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850.....	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851.....	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852.....	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1853.....	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854.....	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855.....	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1856.....	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859.....	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860.....	8	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1861.....	9	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862.....	12	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863.....	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864.....	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865.....	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866.....	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867.....	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868.....	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869.....	4	.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1870.....	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871.....	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872.....	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875.....	3	.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876.....	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879.....	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forw'd	117	75	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

RELAPSED CASES, ETC. — *Concluded.*

YEARS ENDING APRIL 30.	CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THIS HOSPITAL.																				
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1891.															Remain- ing Dec 31, 1891.		
				Recov'd.			M'ch imp			Improv'd			Not imp.			Died.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>B't forward...</i>	117	75	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1880.....	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881.....	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1882.....	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1883.....	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1884.....	5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885.....	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885 ¹	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1886 ²	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1887.....	4	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1888.....	5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
1889.....	11	5	16	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	5
1890.....	2	5	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
1891.....	3	6	9	2	2	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Total.....	164	129	293	2	4	6	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	12	19

¹ Eight months, ending Dec. 31, 1885.
² This and following years end Dec. 31.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME,
BOSTON HIGHLANDS, Jan. 1, 1892.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the annual report of this institution for the year 1891. The number of inmates has been about the same as in former years. The largest number at any one time was 367; the lowest, 341; daily average, 355. We have boarded a daily average of 104, leaving in the institution a daily average of 251.

Number remaining Jan. 1, 1891:

Neglected boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Pauper “	.	.	.	.	.	.	170
Neglected girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
Pauper “	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
						—	353

Number received from Jan. 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1892:

Neglected boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Pauper “	.	.	.	.	.	.	156
Neglected girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Pauper “	.	.	.	.	.	.	102
						—	300

Number in institution during year . . . 653

Number discharged from Jan. 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1892 :

Neglected boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Pauper “	.	.	.	.	.	.	166
Neglected girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Pauper “	.	.	.	.	.	.	105
						—	303

Number remaining Jan. 1, 1892 :

Neglected boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	53
Pauper “	.	.	.	.	.	.	160
Neglected girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
Pauper “	.	.	.	.	.	.	97
						—	350

Highest number during the year	.	.	.	.	.	.	367
Lowest “ “ “	.	.	.	.	.	.	341
Daily average “ “	.	.	.	.	.	.	355

HEALTH.

The general health of the inmates has been good. What sickness we have had is such as any household is liable to have. There have been four deaths in the schools. We have had but ten cases of ophthalmia, eight of whom were suffering from the disease when admitted. We were again visited by la grippe. The excellent health of the inmates is due in a great measure to the sanitary conditions of the building and the close observance of regular habits. That our mortality is low is shown by the number of inmates that we have had during the year, and the number of deaths during the same period.

SCHOOLS.

The schools constitute the most important work of the institution. We have been particularly fortunate in having a

most efficient corps of teachers, and the result is that the standing of our schools compares favorably with the same grade of public schools. We regret that the resignation of Mr. Weller had to be accepted to allow him to further his studies, but his place has been most acceptably filled by Mr. Pelletier, who commenced his duties as principal of the schools in October, 1891. The report of the principal of the schools is appended.

INDUSTRIAL.

No addition has been made to this department during the year, — knitting stockings by machine in the boys' department, and sewing-machine work in the girls' department, being our only work. This branch of the institution is worthy of your consideration. The most progressive institutions of the country are providing suitable industrial training for their inmates, and I sincerely hope that some movement will soon be inaugurated towards providing something of this kind at this institution.

COUNTRY HOMES.

This year has been the agent's (Mr. John E. McCarthy) most successful one. He has placed in country homes 72 children. Of the large number that he has placed in homes in past years fully ninety per cent. are doing well. This is a very important adjunct to the institution, and the results must be most gratifying to your Board as well as to the agent. I have been with the agent on several of his visits to the children that he has put into homes, and can speak in only the highest terms of his judgment. The children were all in most excellent places. No work connected with the institution requires better judgment, or is of greater responsibility than that of providing proper homes for children.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

The library contains about 1,000 volumes, including many instructive as well as amusing books. The reading-room is furnished with all the principal juvenile magazines.

BAKERY.

We have baked 81,058 loaves of bread, using 732 barrels of flour. We have also made 48,970 ginger-cakes. This includes the supply for Austin Farm and the Charlestown Almshouse, both of which institutions we do the baking for.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The religious services have been conducted for the Catholics by the Rev. Fr. Colgan ; for the Protestants, by Rev. D. W. Waldron.

BOARDING.

Quite a number of the inmates of this department have been boarded at farms during a great part of the year. This has no doubt greatly assisted the agent in securing places, as people living in the neighboring towns were able to see the children and make a selection without taking a journey to the city. A more extended account of this branch will be found in the Nursery Report, as it was for the latter department that we inaugurated the plan. We have boarded them in very comfortable places. Great care has been used in selecting boarding-places, and no child placed where the few dollars maintenance money obtained was apparently the only object in taking the children.

A temperance society, under the direction of Mrs. M. J. Magennis, has been reorganized during the year, and nearly all the inmates belong to it. Many of the children know by bitter experience the curse of intemperance, and gladly re-

spond to the opportunity of taking a stand against the habit which has caused so many of them to become inmates of the institution.

Through the philanthropy and kindness of Mrs. Quincy Shaw, Miss Claire, a very efficient sewing teacher, has been teaching the girls practical knowledge of garment cutting and making.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

We have given entertainments from time to time. A list of those given will be found in the School Report. These entertainments greatly break the monotony of institution life and are productive of a great deal of good. The children look forward to and thoroughly enjoy the entertainments provided.

We are indebted to Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw and Mrs. Edith P. Wolcott for their great interest in the children here, and for many generous favors.

In closing, permit me to thank your Board for the kind and courteous treatment which I have always received at your hands. To the chairman, Doctor Jenks, I am indebted for the especial interest he has taken in the work of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. HEATH,
Superintendent.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions :

GENTLEMEN : I respectfully submit the report of the hospital of this institution. The following diseases have been treated :

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

Pneumonia	6	|	La grippe	9
Bronchitis	2	|		

Diseases of the Digestive System.

Diarrhœa	1	|	Indigestion	4
--------------------	---	--	-----------------------	---

Fevers and General Diseases.

Febricula	18	|	Erysipelas	5
General debility	1	|	Scrofula	6

Skin Diseases.

Scabies	1	|	Eczema	6
Ringworm	2	|	Urticaria	1

Diseases of the Throat.

Tonsillitis				2
-----------------------	--	--	--	---

Diseases of the Eye.

Conjunctivitis	10	|	Ulcer of Cornea	3
--------------------------	----	--	---------------------------	---

Diseases of the Ear.

Abscess	2	|	Purulent inflammation	6
-------------------	---	--	---------------------------------	---

Surgical.

Fracture ulna	1	Boils	1
Dislocation elbow	1	Admitted for observation	166
Potts' curvature	3	Vaccinations	65
Abscesses	12	Teeth extracted	116
Ulcers	8		

The number admitted for observation includes all new inmates, who in every case are sent to the hospital for examination.

The number of children remaining in the hospital at this date is 25, with the following-named diseases :

Potts' curvature of spine,	1
Eczema,	1
Scrofula,	2
White swelling on knee,	1
Granular eyelids,	1
Ulcers,	1
Otorrhœa,	1
Incised wounds,	3
La grippe,	14

We had two deaths from pneumonia, one from scrofula, and one from heart disease. The nurses have performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner, and to them in a great measure is due the excellent results shown.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. HEATH,
Physician.

NURSERY.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following report of the Nursery Department of this institution: 52 remained from last year. We have received during the year 134; 4 have died, 114 discharged; there are now 68 remaining.

Number remaining Jan. 1, 1891	.	.	.	.	52
“ admitted from Jan. 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1892,					134
“ discharged “ “ “ “ “					114
“ died “ “ “ “ “					4
“ in nursery “ “ “ “ “					186
“ remaining Jan. 1, 1892	.	.	.	.	68

Ages of those admitted:

Under 5 days	.	.	.	.	3
Between 5 days and 1 month	.	.	.	.	4
“ 1 month and 3 months	.	.	.	.	3
“ 3 months and 6 “	.	.	.	.	2
“ 6 “ “ 12 “	.	.	.	.	33
“ 12 “ “ 18 “	.	.	.	.	3
“ 18 “ “ 24 “	.	.	.	.	21
“ 24 “ “ 36 “	.	.	.	.	35
“ 36 “ “ 48 “	.	.	.	.	30
Remaining Jan. 1, 1891	.	.	.	.	52
				—	186

We have had four deaths, — three from marasmus and one from cholera infantum.

The ages of those that died were 8 days, 20 weeks, 6 months, and 1 year, respectively.

We have continued the system of boarding, inaugurated in 1888, and, as our report shows, with the happiest results. I have kept in the nursery only such cases as required medical treatment.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. HEATH,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME,
BOSTON HIGHLANDS, Jan. 1, 1892.

Dr. A. B. HEATH, *Superintendent*:

DEAR SIR: The report of the schools of Marcella-street Home for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891, is herewith presented.

This being my first report to you, I believe a few words respecting the method which I am pursuing will not be amiss. My plan, like that of my predecessor, is, and shall be, to give the children under my charge a good, plain, serviceable education, the maximum attention being paid to the three "R's."

On the inception of my duties as principal of schools I found them and everything connected with them in excellent order and condition. For this, praise is due to Mr. Francis J. Weller, my efficient predecessor.

I have to say that attendance at schools has been remarkably good, no serious sicknesses or diseases having arisen to prevent the regular presence of the children in the school-room. Absence from school has been due simply to the slight indispositions incident to the life of the average child.

The girls' kindergarten is showing good results under Miss Chaffin. It seems a pity that the boys cannot have a like advantage with the girls in this respect; they would undoubtedly show gratifying results. If the boys were to have a kindergarten training it would relieve Miss McCarthy of some of her very young pupils, thus enabling her to give undivided attention to those whose minds are ready to receive

the rudiments of education. She certainly deserves praise for the good results she has obtained with her large class this year.

Miss Crowell is ably represented during her absence by Miss Preston, whose conscientious efforts show pleasing results.

Miss Ella Morrow is to be commended for her untiring efforts in behalf of her class. She has succeeded in making her class-room more cheerful and pleasant by the judicious use of potted plants. The good effect of a bright, cheery schoolroom is soon evidenced in the pupils.

The following table contains the usual data :

Pupils remaining Dec. 31, 1890	.	.	.	.	264
Admitted during the year 1891	.	.	.	.	166
Total pupils taught	.	.	.	.	430
Discharged from the school	.	.	.	.	189
Remaining Dec. 31, 1891	.	.	.	.	241

The average age of the pupils now attending school is about eight years.

I have to report in attendance at special schools two at Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hartford, two at Perkins Institute for the Blind.

Very respectfully yours,

JOS. C. PELLETIER,

Principal.

HOME FOR PAUPERS, RAINSFORD AND LONG ISLANDS.

RAINSFORD ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR,

Dec. 31, 1891.

*To the Board of Commissioners of Public Institutions,
Boston:*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully present the following report of the Home for Paupers for the year 1891:

Long Island is now occupied by the male paupers. It is a large island, and many improvements in grounds and buildings are much needed. During the winter we are well provided with all kinds of help, but in the summer we are left with those incapacitated by disease and age, so that we are mainly dependent for our labor upon Deer Island. During the past summer and fall we had about 50 prisoners daily from Deer Island employed on the farm and in digging the cellar for the new hospital. There is no reason why, with sufficient labor and proper care, this island should not repay a large percentage of the present cost of maintenance. At the time of its purchase by the city of Boston the land was in an impoverished condition, and it still requires a large amount of fertilizer to make it fully productive. By permitting the raising of small fruits, plants, and flowers for the market a considerable sum would doubtless be realized. The planting of trees for the protection of crops and improving the appearance of the island seems called for. The wharf at Rainsford Island requires repairing. The new hospital at Long Island is well under way, and will probably be ready for occupancy about the middle of May, 1892. I would recommend the building

of a new piggery on Long Island and coal-sheds on each island. We have planted a number of trees raised by ourselves, and have put in a number of trench-drains in many parts of the low lands.

The general health and condition of the inmates remain excellent, considering the class of people we have. All seem contented and happy. Their religious wants are attended to by Rev. Fathers Broderick and Casey, and Rev. Mr. Toulmin, the Chaplain at Deer Island. Much credit is also due Mrs. Magennis and others for their kindly interest in the religious condition of the inmates. We are grateful for the abundant supply of reading material furnished by the Hospital Newspaper Society. To the resident physician and his assistant the inmates are indebted for ready assistance in sickness.

I thank the commissioners for their prompt attention. The chairman deserves great praise for his extensive practical knowledge of institutions and building matters.

I also thank the officers, matrons, and nurses for the manner in which they have performed their duties during the past year.

Accompanying this will be found the report of crops, etc., physician's report, and record of deaths, admissions, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN GALVIN,
Superintendent.

Number of inmates remaining at Rainsford and Long Islands, Dec. 31, 1891, males	420
Number of inmates remaining at Rainsford and Long Islands, Dec. 31, 1891, females	465
Number admitted at Rainsford and Long Islands, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1891, males	729

Number admitted at Rainsford and Long Islands, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1891, females . . .	544
Number discharged at Rainsford and Long Islands, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1891, males . . .	629
Number discharged at Rainsford and Long Islands, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1891, females . . .	459
Number discharged by death at Long Island, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1891, males . . .	49
Number discharged by death at Rainsford and Long Islands, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, females . . .	85
Largest number at Long Island during the year end- ing Dec. 31, 1891, males . . .	422
Largest number at Rainsford and Long Islands dur- ing the year ending Dec. 31, 1891, females . . .	490
Smallest number at Rainsford and Long Islands dur- ing the year ending Dec. 31, 1891, males . . .	231
Smallest number at Rainsford and Long Islands during the year ending Dec. 31, 1891, females . . .	417
Average number at Rainsford and Long Islands during the year 1891, males . . .	322
Average number at Rainsford and Long Islands, dur- ing the year 1891, females . . .	451

SUMMARY OF CROPS, ETC.

21 tons ensilage, for fodder.
15 " of oats " "
20,000 cabbages.
350 bushels of purple-top turnips.
250 " " ruta-baga "
250 " " onions.
400 " " carrots.
300 " " mangels.
30 " " peas.
10 " " beans.

50 bushels of tomatoes.
 600 " " potatoes.
 250 " " blood beets.
 3 tons of squash.
 9,000 heads of celery.
 50 tons of hay.
 15,000 bedding-plants, for decorating grounds.
 1 ton of rhubarb.
 150 bunches of asparagus.
 10 bushels of cucumbers.
 10 barrels of apples.
 10 bushels of peppers.
 18,793 pounds of pork.
 1,000 ears sweet corn.
 1,368 dozen of eggs.
 68,162 quarts of milk.
 10 dozen chickens.

To JOHN GALVIN, *Superintendent of Long and Rainsford Islands Institutions:*

SIR: I have the honor, as physician to the institutions at Long and Rainsford Islands, to present the following report:

Number of patients remaining in hospitals Jan.

1, 1891	207
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

Admitted:

Males	742
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

Females	680
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

—	1,422
---	-------

Total number treated in hospitals .	.	.	1,629
-------------------------------------	---	---	-------

Discharged:

Males	653
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

Females	564
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

—	1,217
---	-------

Carried forward,	1,217
------------------	-------

<i>Brought forward,</i>	1,217
Died :	
Males	49
Females	85
	<hr/> 134
	<hr/>
Total number discharged	<u>1,351</u>
Remaining in hospitals Jan. 1, 1892 :	
Males	122
Females	156
	<hr/> 278
Daily average treated in hospitals	248
Maximum number any one day	296
Minimum “ “ “ “	161
Births at Rainsford Island	<u>26</u>
Number treated as “out patients”	6,312
“ “ in hospitals	1, 629
	<hr/>
Total number patients treated during year	<u>7,941</u>

STATISTICS.

MEDICAL DISEASES.

Classified according to the Nomenclature of Diseases, as published by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and American Medical Association.

DISEASES.	In hospitals Jan. 1, 1891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
GENERAL DISEASES.										
A.										
Measles.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid fever.....	.....	3	1	4	3	...	...	...	1	.....
Febricula .....	.....	11	5	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intermittent fever.....	2	16	2	20	....	17	...	...	...	3
Whooping cough.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Influenza .....	...	3	2	5	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ epidemic, “ Grippe,” .....	.....	28	21	49	30	8	...	...	...	11
Erysipelas .....	.....	2	7	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ facial	1	...	3	4	3	1	...	.....	...	.....
B.										
Rheumatism, acute articular,	2	18	6	26	16	4	3	....	.	3
“ chronic	7	4	7	18	....	10	4	...	2	2
“ sub-acute.....	.....	...	1	1	....	1	...	.....	.....	.....
“ gonorrhœal ....	.....	3	...	3	1	...	.....	.....	.....	2
“ muscular .....	.....	3	9	12	10	1	.	.	...	1
Syphilis.....	3	13	20	36	...	20	6	...	...	10

DISEASES.	In hospitals Jan. 1, 1891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Syphilis, constitutional	1	...	4	5	....	1	...	...	2	2
“ congenital .....	....	2	2	4	....	....	1	2	1	....
Phthisis pulmonalis	23	48	16	87	....	27	30	8	7	15
Hæmoptysis .....	...	8	2	10	4	4	...	...	...	2
Acute miliary tuberculosis....	....	2	....	2	....	....	...	2	...	....
Tubercular peritonitis.....	....	....	3	3	....	....	2	...	...	1
Diabetes mellitus.....	....	5	1	6	....	2	1	1	1	1
Purpura hemorrhagica .....	....	1	2	3	2	....	...	...	1	....
Anæmia.....	...	1	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
Chlorosis .....	....	....	2	2	1	1	..	...	...	....
Intestinal tuberculosis.....	....	...	2	2	....	1	1	...	2	....
General tuberculosis.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	...	...	...	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM.										
Cerebral embolism.....	....	....	4	4	....	1	...	...	3	....
“ hemorrhage .....	....	2	3	5	...	....	...	1	3	1
“ sclerosis .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	...	...	....
SPINAL CORD.										
Myelitis.....	....	....	2	2	....	1	...	...	...	1
Hemiplegia	10	5	10	25	....	6	2	1	5	11
Paraplegia	1	....	3	4	....	2	1	...	...	1
Locomotor ataxy	3	....	....	3	....	....	...	1	1	1
Neuritis	2	3	3	8	...	5	1	...	..	2
Ant. poliomyelitis.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	...	...	...	1

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Jan. 1, 891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Post-spinal sclerosis.....	2	2	....	4	....	2	1	....	....	1
Epilepsy	7	17	9	33	....	....	17	2	2	12
Epileptiform convulsions.....	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	1	....
Paralysis agitans... ..	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Hysteria	2	....	4	6	....	5	1	....	....	....
Neuralgia	1	2	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....
Catalepsy.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Paresis	1	4	....	5	....	....	3	....	....	2
Sciatica .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Lumbago .....	....	5	1	6	3	2	....	....	....	1
Pleurodynia.....	1	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
Cephalalgia .....	....	3	2	5	5	....	....	....	....	....
Hypochondriasis.....	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Pressure paralysis .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
DISEASES OF INTELLECT.										
Mania, acute.....	....	7	1	8	5	....	3	....	....	....
Monomania .....	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	1
Melancholia.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dementia	5	5	..	10	....	....	7	....	....	3
“ senile .....	....	....	6	6	....	....	4	....	....	2
“ post-paralytica	1	1	1	3	....	....	3	....	....	....
Idiocy	6	4	....	10	....	....	7	....	....	3
Insanity .....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Insomnia .....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
DISEASES OF THE HEART AND ITS MEMBRANES.										
Heart disease, aortic	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
“ “ mitral	1	12	2	15	.....	4	2	2	1	6
“ “ unclassified	6	4	29	39	7	15	6	2	6	3
Angina pectoris .....	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Atheroma .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Aneurism, double carotid .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
NOSTRILS.										
Nasal catarrh .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
LARYNX.										
Laryngitis .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
TRACHEA AND BRONCHI.										
Acute bronchitis	1	21	13	35	22	4	3	.....	.....	6
Chronic “	10	18	17	45	10	13	7	4	4	7
Capillary “	2	2	5	9	4	3	.....	1	.....	1
Asthma	2	16	3	21	.....	11	4	.....	.....	6
LUNGS.										
Pneumonia, acute	2	8	8	18	11	.....	1	2	2	2
“ chr. catarrhal .....	.....	7	2	9	.....	2	1	4	2	.....
Emphysema .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Congestion	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
PLEURA.										
Pleurisy, acute	2	5	3	10	7	2	...	1	...	....
“ chronic .....	....	1	1	2	....	....	1	...	...	1
Empyema .....	....	....	2	2	....	....	..	...	1	1
ŒSOPHAGUS AND STOMACH.										
Stricture œsophagus.....	...	3	....	3	1	2	...	...	..	....
Hæmatemesis .....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Gastritis .....	....	6	....	6	5	1	...	....	....	....
Gastralgia .....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Gastric catarrh.....	...	8	4	12	9	2	...	..	...	1
“ ulcer .....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
“ cancer .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	...	..
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.										
Thrush .....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
FAUCES AND PALATE.										
Tonsillitis.....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
PHARYNX.										
Pharyngitis.....	1	1	2	4	2	2	...	...	....	....
INTESTINES.										
Intestinal colic.....	....	....	1	1	2	2	...	..	....	....
“ cancer.....	1	....	1	2	....	...	1	...	1	...
Diarrhœa, acute... ..	1	19	22	42	37	1	1	...	...	3

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Diarrhœa chronic.....	2	4	9	15	3	1	2	2	7	....
Enterrorrhagia	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Gastro-intest. catarrh.....	1	10	11	9	....	....	1	1	....
Constipation.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
“ chronic.....	5	3	8	5	2	....	....	....	1
Fecal impaction.....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
LIVER.										
Hepatitis.....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Cirrhosis.....	2	2	....	....	1	....	1	....
Cancer.....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
Jaundice, catarrhal	1	3	3	7	5	2	....	....	....	....
PERITONEUM.										
Peritonitis.....	6	6	5	1	....	....	....	....
URINARY SYSTEM — KIDNEY.										
Nephritis, acute	1	15	16	....	10	1	....	....	5
“ chronic.....	2	5	10	17	....	3	5	....	4	5
“ tubercular.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Uræmia.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
BLADDER.										
Cystitis, acute.....	2	1	3	2	1	....	....	....	....
“ chronic.....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1
Paralysis.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Atony	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
DISEASES OF WOMEN —										
Ovary.										
Salpingitis.....			2	2	1	1				
Cyst.....			1	1						1
WOMB.										
Leucorrhœa.....	1		3	4	4					
Endocervicitis.....			2	2	1	1				
Cancer			2	2					2	
Lacerated cervix.....			2	2		1				1
Anteversio.....			1	1			1			
Prolapse.....			3	3			2			1
Vaginitis.....			2	2	2					
FUNCTIONAL — WOMEN.										
Dysmenorrhœa.....			1	1		1				
Menorrhagia			8	8	7	1				
Pregnancy.....	3		31	34	26		8			
PREGNANCY.										
Induced labor, deformed pelvis			1	1	1					
Miscarriage			1	1	1					
Post-partum hemorrhage.....			1	1	1					
Placenta prævia.....			1	1	1					
Convalescence pregnancy			3	3	1					2
Galtacorrhœa.....			1	1		1				

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.										
Erythema.....		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Urticaria .....		....	3	3	2	1	....	....	....	....
Eczema.....	2	3	7	12	....	10	2	..	...	4
“ scrotal.....		1	...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Psoriasis.....		8	3	11	7	....	....	...	...	4
Scabies		2	1	3	2	1	....	....	....	....
Herpes zoster		2	1	3	3	....	....	....	....	....
Pediculi corporis.....		3	1	4	4	....	...	....	....	....
Eczema capitis.....		....	1	1	....	....	...	....	...	1
Phtheiriasis.....		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Seborrhœa.....		1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
Alopecia areata.....		....	1	1	....	....	...	....	....	1
Callositas	1	3	1	5	....	4	1	....	....	....
Carbuncle.....		11	1	12	10	....	....	....	....	2
Elephantiasis.....	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	...	1	....
Icthyosis.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Keloid		1	...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Dermatitis.....		....	1	1	1	...	....	....	....	....
POISONS.										
Lead-poisoning, chronic.....		6	....	6	....	2	2	1	...	1
Ivy-poisoning.....		2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Morphine habit.....		....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Iodism		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ptyalism		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism, acute	3	77	21	101	91	...	...	2	...	8
" chronic .....		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
UNCLASSIFIED.										
Debility	22	29	44	95	38	25	8	...	...	24
" senile... ..	7	1	10	18	...	7	4	1	1	5
Senility	12	11	19	42	...	...	12	3	7	20
Inanition .....		...	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
Infantile atrophy .....		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Marasmus .....		...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Leukaemia .....		...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Exposure .....		...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Observation	5	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...
Malingering		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Surgical Diseases.										
GENERAL.										
Chancre	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Chancroids	2	1	2	5	3	1	...	...	...	1
Lymphangitis		1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sarcoma .....		...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
" multiple .....		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intestinal cancer	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Lipoma.....		1		1			1			
Scrofulosis.....	1	1		2			2			
BRAIN.										
Cerebral congestion.....			1	1	1					
Cerebral gumma.....			1	1						1
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.										
Delirium tremens.....	2	12		14	14					
EAR.										
Otorrhœa.....			1	1	1					1
ARTERIES.										
Thrombosis.....			1	1		1				1
VEINS.										
Varix.....			2	2		1				1
JAWS.										
Alveolar abscess.....			1	1	1					
INTESTINES.										
Femoral hernia.....	2	4		6		2				4
Inguinal “.....		1		1		1				
Ventral “.....	1	1		2			1			1
Incarcerated hernia.....		2		2		2				
RECTUM.										
Fistula in ano.....		5	1	6			5			1

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Hemorrhoids	2	4	....	6	2	3	1	....	....	....
Prolapse .....	....	....	5	5	....	3	1	....	....	1
KIDNEYS.										
Pyelitis .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Renal calculus .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
PROSTATE.										
Prostatitis, acute .....	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
“ chronic	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
GONORRHEA AND COMPLICATIONS.										
Urethritis .....	....	4	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....
Phimosis .....	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....
Paraphimosis .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Bubo	1	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
Balanitis .....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Epididymitis .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
MALE URETHRA.										
Stricture .....	....	6	....	6	....	5	1	....	....	....
Fistula .....	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....
TUNICA VAGINALIS.										
Hydrocele .....	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1
TESTICLE.										
Orchitis, acute	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Orchitis, chronic.....	2	...	2	....	1	...	...	...	1
VULVA.										
Abscess	2	2	2	....	...	...	...	....
FEMALE BREAST.										
Mastitis.....	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
Cancer.....	2	....	2	4	....	...	3	...	1	....
Abscess.....	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
BONES.										
Periostitis.....	2	....	2	....	1	1	...	...	....
Caries — spine.....	1	1	....	....	1	...	...	....
Necrosis	2	....	2	....	1	1	...	...	....
“ ischium.....	1	....	1	....	1	...	...	...	....
JOINTS.										
Synovitis.....	2	....	2	1	1	...	...	...	....
Morbus coxæ.....	4	4	....	....	3	...	...	1
Arthritis deformans.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	...	...	...	1
TENDONS.										
Thecal abscess	2	2	1	....	...	...	...	1
Talipes varus.....	2	2	1	....	1	...	...	....
“ valgus.....	...	1	....	1	....	....	...	...	...	1
Contractures	1	....	1	....	....	...	...	...	1
CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.										
Frost-bite.....	2	1	3	3	....	...	...	...	....

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Ulcer, chronic.....	8	5	18	31	7	15	...	...	...	9
Felon.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Onychia	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
INJURIES.										
Burns	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Burned foot.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Contusions.....	...	11	1	12	12	...	...	...	...	1
“ multiple	1	8	9	8	1	...	...	...	...
“ back	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Abrasions.....	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Contusion, abdomen	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wound, incised.....	...	8	3	11	10	1	...	...	...	...
“ lacerated	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
“ punctured	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
“ poisoned.....	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
“ gangrenous	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
“ scalp....	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture, ribs.....	...	2	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
“ femur.....	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
“ tibia.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
“ fibula.....	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
“ “ and tibia	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
“ femur intracapsular	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Fracture, femur (old)			1	1			1			
“ finger, phalanx....			1	1	1					
“ Colle's		1		1	1					
“ humerus..... :			1	1	1					
“ ulna		1		1		1				
“ clavicle		3		3	2	1				
“ ankle	1			1		1				
“ Pott's		1	1	2		1				1
“ radius			1	1	1					
“ inf. maxilla		1		1	1					
“ astragalus		1		1						1
Dislocation humerus		1	2	3	3					
“ femur		1		1	1					
“ clavicle		1		1	1					
Sprained shoulder	1			1	1					
“ ankle		8	2	10	9					1
“ forearm		1	1	2	2					
“ back		1		1						1
“ wrist		3	1	4	3					1
UNCLASSIFIED.		1		1						
Spider bite			1	1	1					
Abscess of foot			1	1	1					
Ecchymoses		2	3	5	5					

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1891.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Jan. 1, 1892.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Convalescence fracture.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ operation .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abscess.....	.....	5	2	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bed-sore.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulcer, arm.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ eczematous	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ varicose	1	.....	3	4	...	4	.....	.....	.....	2
“ gangrenous .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
“ foot .....	.....	2	2	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Spermatorrhœa.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convalescence sprain .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extravasation urine.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Drowned.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
EYE.										
Conjunctivitis, acute.....	1	4	3	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Trachoma	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Trichiasis.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulcer, corneal.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amaurosis .....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Ectropion.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ophthalmia .....	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals	207	742	680	1422	.....	.....	...	49	85	278

Of the large number receiving treatment as "out patients," many receive treatment for weeks in succession, and these we cannot conveniently classify in the preceding statistics.

Again and again have the hospital accommodations proved inadequate for those desiring and requiring hospital treatment, and on such occasions have we been obliged to use the Long Island infirmary for the overflow.

The work required in properly caring for such a large number of patients has necessitated a larger amount of care than ever before, and we are glad to state that the nurses and those associated with them in caring for the sick have faithfully performed the service required, and we desire at this opportunity to extend our thanks for their appreciative interest.

On December 26, no less than 296 patients were being treated in the various hospital-wards, this number being by far the largest in the history of the institution.

During the year 6,312 patients presented themselves for examination or treatment at "sick call" in both institutions.

By a new system, introduced this year, every inmate upon admission is examined as to mental and physical condition, and a daily report of the same made to the Superintendent, thus enabling the latter to assign to each a duty corresponding to his fitness for the same.

Of the 1,273 inmates admitted this year on permit and from leave, nearly four-fifths presented themselves for treatment.

It is to be deplored that a person admitted to this institution for the sole purpose of obtaining treatment (and after having been refused admission to any of the various hospitals in the city proper) should, upon his convalescence and discharge from here, be branded as having been an inmate of a "Home for Paupers."

Could not some distinction be made to discriminate between that worthy class who seek admission for medical or

surgical treatment, and that class who come here because they cannot or will not work outside?

There is an erroneous impression with those outside the institution that the majority of cases treated here are chronic and incurable; but a glance at the accompanying statistics will convince the most sceptical that such is not the case.

This year we are glad to be able to announce the near approach to completion of the new hospital.

It is the intention to treat all hospital patients, both male and female, in the new building, which, when completed, will contain beds for the accommodation of some 125 each, male and female patients.

The new building is so constructed that an excellent opportunity will be afforded for classifying patients and for isolating the refractory, demented, and dying.

When completed, the hospital will be separate and distinct from the institution proper — a model hospital.

In addition to a central distributing-kitchen to be located in the central ring, and in which will be prepared the various house diets required in the wards, provision has been made for a diet kitchen in each of the wards, to be used in preparing the various "special" diets.

In point of fact, the new hospital will, when completed, be as modern as intelligence and skill can make it.

We have been singularly fortunate this year in our freedom from contagious disease.

Measles appeared in the nursery at Rainsford early in March, but these cases were promptly isolated, and the three patients, with their mothers, "quarantined" until all danger of contagion had passed.

None of the cases of typhoid fever treated on Long Island during the year were contracted on the island, as far as our investigation showed.

We have had twenty-six births during the year, one of twins, and one by induced labor, the latter in a case of

deformed pelvis, and in which we were successful in delivering a living child.

We have had two "still-borns," and no deaths have occurred in child-birth.

About the middle of December the "grippe" visited us, and within a week over one hundred inmates and many of the matrons and officers suffered more or less severely; but we are glad to state all recovered after a varying period of treatment.

During the year, additional bathing-facilities and rooms for isolating patients have been provided on Long Island.

I would recommend the appointment of a consulting board of physicians and surgeons, to whom application might be made as occasion required. I would also suggest the propriety of appointing an apothecary at Long Island, whose sole duty shall be the compounding of medicines.

The work in this department has assumed such proportions that the greater part of the steward's time is now engaged in preparing the various medicines as prescribed by the physicians, and this time properly belongs to the care of the patients.

Again, I would recommend the appointment of several female nurses, whose compensation might be necessarily small on account of the instruction which they would receive and the benefit which they would derive from their experience and instruction in the care of both male and female patients. A woman can accomplish much more than a man in caring for the sick.

Early in January William D. Holmes, M.D., resigned his position as resident physician, to enter private practice, and the undersigned assumed the duties January 20, L. F. Forrest, M.D., still discharging his duties as assistant physician.

In December another assistant physician, Charles E. Dever, M.D., was appointed, and to both these gentlemen

we wish to extend our thanks for their earnest and faithful coöperation.

Drs. J. H. Sullivan, G. A. Miles, and W. J. Cavanagh have been associated with us as internes, and to these gentlemen and to Dr. J. W. Redmond who has been associated with us as substitute physician, we wish to refer for their interest in the welfare of the unfortunate sick.

In concluding, allow me to thank you for the kind interest so frequently manifested in the care of the unfortunate sick and suffering.

Respectfully,

DANIEL S. HARKINS, M.D.,

Resident Physician.

Largest number during the year	.	.	.	.	159
Smallest	“	“	“	“	130
Average	“	“	“	“	144

Two males and eleven females have died during the year. Their average age was sixty-seven years.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of inmates as compared with 1890, the average being three less. Good general health has been enjoyed; no deaths have occurred from acute diseases, all being from chronic diseases of long standing, or senility. Since early in the present month there have been several cases of la grippe, none of which have proved fatal. I think it remarkable that so few deaths occur, as a large number of the inmates are very old and infirm when admitted. Many of their friends express wonder that they live so long, as they expected they would die soon after their admission, they having cared for them at their homes as long as possible, or until the burden had become more than they could endure.

During the year repairs and improvements have been made (without expense to the city except for material), viz.: The pig-pens have been entirely rebuilt in a thorough and substantial manner, two rooms have been connected for a men's infirmary, the office has been repainted on the inside, the walls of several rooms have been painted, the window-sashes of the whole institution drawn. The remaining rooms have been whitewashed, considerable repairs have been made to the walls and ceilings, new stairs laid, etc. A retaining-wall has been built on the south-west water-front, and a fence placed upon it.

Religious services have been held as formerly; many kind friends from the city and surrounding towns have volunteered their assistance. Those of Catholic faith have attended St. Francis de Sales Church, on Bunker Hill street.

I desire to thank the many friends who have made liberal

contributions of books, flowers, cards, pipes, confectionery, etc.; the Rev. D. W. Waldron, Marcellus Carpenter, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Pulsifer, and the Hospital Newspaper Society having done much for the comfort and entertainment of the inmates.

Entertainments have been provided on Thanksgiving day and Christmas which were well attended and enjoyed. Our kind and ever-welcomed friend, Marcellus Carpenter, favored us with his presence on Christmas day. He is ever ready to lend his assistance in any way to make things pleasant and agreeable.

Dr. R. W. Sprague, who has long been the visiting physician, still continues to look after the sick with his accustomed skill. His report is annexed.

I desire to compliment the matrons who have so faithfully attended to their many duties with tact and forbearance.

I most respectfully recommend that a new ice-room be built, and, if possible, that it be placed on the outside of the main building, which would allow the room now occupied to enlarge the women's dining-room; that a new porch be built at the east end of the institution; also that new fence be built.

Your honorable Board will please accept my sincere thanks for all courtesies extended.

Yours respectfully,

CHANDLER EASTMAN,
Superintendent.

BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1891.

TO CHANDLER EASTMAN, Esq., *Superintendent of Charlestown District Almshouse:*

SIR: As visiting physician to the institution under your charge, I submit the following report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891:

The general health to the first of December has been good, chronic cases as in previous years principally calling for treatment; but since then about sixty per cent. of the inmates have been attacked with "la grippe" in a mild form.

The deaths have been—females, 11; males, 2; and classified as follows: Valvular heart-disease, 5; paralysis, 2; phthisis, 1; Bright's disease, 1; cystitis, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; senility, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; total, 13; average age of decedents, 67+.

I would respectfully suggest that some system of ventilating the building be introduced, and a larger room with improved facilities be fitted up for a dispensary.

Thanking you, Mrs. Eastman, and the matrons for your courtesy,

I remain,

Respectfully yours,

R. W. SPRAGUE, M.D.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SOUTH BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1892.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of presenting the following report and statistics of Suffolk County House of Correction for the year 1891.

There has been a less number of commitments during this year than the year previous, but our average number has considerably increased; for a portion of the time a number of men have *slept* in corridors for want of cell accommodations—a condition of affairs which calls for action in the direction of enlargement or rebuilding.

The management, employment, industries, and diet continue without change; have been well supplied with work for the inmates, except during a portion of the summer months, when some of the men were idle for a few days.

The repairs necessary to keep the place in good condition have been made mostly by mechanics who were committed; there is still much that can be done to improve the establishment, and considerable will be required during the coming year to maintain the institution buildings and fencing.

Fruit and vegetables from the grounds have been sufficient to nearly supply the officers' table; 14,497 pounds of pork was slaughtered.

Reports of visiting physician, Dr. Bancroft, and Chaplain Clark are appended.

Your honorable Board, to whom I am much indebted for assistance and advice, will please accept my thanks.

JOHN C. WHITON,
Master.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining January 1, 1891 . . .	476	61	537
Committed by courts . . .	911	142	1,053
“ on revoked permit . . .	3	0	3
Returned from Lunatic Hospital . .	1	0	1
	<hr/> 1,391	<hr/> 203	<hr/> 1,594
Discharged	905	133	1,038
	<hr/> 486	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 556
Remaining December 31, 1891 . .			

Largest number during the year, 585.

Smallest number during the year, 486.

Average number during the year: Males, 472; females, 66; total, 538.

Record of weight of prisoners received and discharged during the year is as follows:

727 gained 5,955 lbs. Average gain, 8 lbs. 3 oz. 1 dr.

238 lost 1,379 lbs. Average loss, 5 lbs. 12 oz. 11 dr.

Total gain, 4,576 lbs. Actual average gain, 4 lbs. 11 oz. 14 dr.

Causes for discharge:

Expired sentence	840
Pardoned by Commissioners	59
Paid fines and costs (amounting to \$1,508.83)	59
By order of Municipal Court, for non-payment of fines and costs after serving three months	49
Transferred to lunatic hospitals	7
Transferred to Mass. Reformatory at Concord	5
Pardoned by Governor	5
Bailed	5
Died	3
Escaped	3
Transferred to House of Industry	2
By order of Supreme Court	1
	<hr/> 1,038

Offences for which committed :

	Males.	Females.
Larceny	256	18
Drunkenness	208	60
Assault and battery	97	1
Breaking and entering	62	1
Larceny from the person	31	5
Larceny in a building	28	0
Idle and disorderly	20	6
Receiving stolen goods	13	0
Adultery	11	4
Unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors	11	6
Assault and battery on an officer	9	0
Assault and battery with a knife	9	1
False pretences	8	1
Vagrancy	8	0
Disturbing the peace	8	4
Indecent exposure	8	0
Embezzlement	7	0
Common drunkard	6	2
Unlawfully exposing and keeping for sale intoxicating liquors	6	3
Cruelty to animals	5	0
Assault and battery with a razor	5	0
Assault with intent to rob	5	0
Indecent assault and battery	4	0
Assault	4	0
Assault with a dangerous weapon	4	0
Unreasonably neglecting to support wife	4	0
Unreasonably neglecting to support minor children	4	0
Unlawfully appropriating horse and vehicle,	4	0
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	3	1
Forgery	3	0
Maliciously breaking glass	3	0
Polygamy	3	0

	Males.	Females.
Assault with a pistol	3	0
Conveying property held on a conditional contract of sale	3	0
Robbery	3	0
Attempt to fraudulently obtain money .	2	0
Fornication	2	4
Tramp	2	0
Malicious mischief	2	0
Keeping a noisy and disorderly house .	2	5
Mischievously taking and driving horse without consent of the owner . .	2	0
Assault and battery with an axe . .	2	0
Uttering forged order for money . .	2	0
Using indecent language	2	0
Rescuing a prisoner from an officer . .	2	0
Profanity	2	0
Peddling without a license	2	0
Larceny from a conveyance	2	0
Disturbing public worship	1	0
Assault with a gun	1	0
Larceny from a vessel	1	0
Unlawful appropriation	1	0
Accosting a person with obscene language on a public street	1	0
Keeping and maintaining a house of ill- fame	1	1
Keeping a gaming-house	1	0
Attempt to break and enter	1	0
Disorderly conduct on a public conveyance,	1	0
Unlawfully publishing and selling certain obscene pictures	1	0
Attempt to commit larceny of property .	1	0
Evading payment of fare on railroad .	1	0
Threats to commit assault and battery .	1	0
Attempt to burn a dwelling	1	0

	Males.	Females.
Attempt to vote illegally	1	0
Perjury	1	0
Feloniously soliciting another to kill	1	0
Being a lewd, wanton, and lascivious person	1	0
Conspiracy to cheat and defraud	1	0
Common night-walker	0	16
Receiving for board an illegitimate infant without notifying the State Board of Lunacy and Charity	0	1
Carrying on the business of a retail liquor-dealer without paying the special tax required by law	0	1
Common railer and brawler	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	911	142

SENTENCES.

	Males.	Females.
Fines and costs	174	17
Costs and surety	6	0
Surety	4	0
30 days	3	1
60 "	2	1
90 "	2	1
1 month	3	1
2 months	32	3
3 "	112	17
4 "	93	13
5 "	13	2
6 "	183	56
7 "	3	2
8 "	20	1
9 "	22	1
10 "	18	1

							Males.	Females.
12 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	113	21
13 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
14 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
15 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0
16 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	0
18 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	1
24 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	1
30 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	0
36 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1
							—	—
							911	142

AGES OF PRISONERS COMMITTED.

							Males.	Females.
20 years and under	.	.	.	.	.	.	95	4
20 to 30 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	402	49
30 “ 40 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	243	59
40 “ 50 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	115	18
50 “ 60 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	10
60 “ 70 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2
70 “ 80 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0
							—	—
							911	142

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED TO THIS INSTITUTION.

							Males.	Females.
First	.	.	.	.	.	.	554	95
Second	.	.	.	.	.	.	138	24
Third	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	12
Fourth	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	3
Fifth	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	4
Sixth	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2
Seventh	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	0
Eighth	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Ninth	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	0

							Males.	Females.
Tenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0
Eleventh	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
Twelfth	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	0
Thirteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
Fourteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0
Fifteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Sixteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0
Eighteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Nineteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Twentieth	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
Twenty-fourth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Twenty-sixth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Thirtieth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Thirty-ninth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Fortieth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
							911	142

NATIVITY.

Massachusetts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	484
Maine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43
New York	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
Virginia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Rhode Island	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
New Hampshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Pennsylvania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Connecticut	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Vermont	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
New Jersey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Illinois	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Maryland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
District of Columbia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ohio	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
California	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Kentucky	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3

South Carolina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Missouri	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Oregon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Louisiana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Michigan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Colorado	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
North Carolina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Minnesota	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
West Virginia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Nebraska	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
New Mexico	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Natives of United States	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	675
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	187
Provinces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68
England	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42
Canada	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Germany	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Scotland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Wales	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
France	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Poland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
West Indies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Denmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Finland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Asia Minor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Austria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Switzerland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
South America	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
At sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

1,053

NUMBER COMMITTED FROM EACH COURT.

Municipal Criminal Court of Boston	.	.	.	427
Superior Criminal Court of Boston	.	.	.	301
Chelsea Police Court	.	.	.	224
Dorchester District Court	.	.	.	39
East Boston " "	.	.	.	23
South Boston " "	.	.	.	21
Roxbury " "	.	.	.	12
Charlestown " "	.	.	.	4
West Roxbury District Court	.	.	.	1
U. S. District Court	.	.	.	1
				<hr/> 1,053

NUMBER COMMITTED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

COMMITTED.				DISCHARGED.		
Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
98	17	115	January	91	8	99
86	18	104	February	77	11	88
57	3	60	March	77	17	94
90	10	100	April	90	12	102
57	7	64	May	91	18	109
75	8	83	June	58	7	65
89	21	110	July	92	10	102
75	11	86	August	57	12	69
69	13	82	September	56	5	61
67	21	88	October	69	11	80
82	9	91	November	75	8	83
70	4	74	December	72	14	86
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
915	142	1,057		905	133	1,038

WHOLE NUMBER COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	915
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	142
Adults	.	.	.	.	.	.	961

Minors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96
White	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	980
Colored	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77

MISCELLANEOUS.

Married	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	328
Persons born in Massachusetts who cannot read or write	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Persons who cannot read or write	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	113
Persons who can read, but not write	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. WHITON,
Master.

BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1891.

TO COL. JOHN C. WHITON, *Master of the House of Correction:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Medical Department of this institution for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891:

Patients remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1891	.	.	11
Number admitted since	.	.	262
Total number treated in hospital Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1891, inclusive	.	.	273
Number discharged	.	.	260
“ died	.	.	3
Remaining in hospital Dec. 31, 1891	.	.	10

The following list gives the names of the diseases and the number of times each disease was treated during the year 1891:

Medical.

Alcoholism	.	.	.	.	31	Cephalalgia	.	.	.	.	3
Anæmia	.	.	.	.	2	Child-birth	.	.	.	.	1
Bronchitis	.	.	.	.	1	Cholera morbus	.	.	.	.	2

Constipation	4	Malaria	7
Debility	8	Malingerer	8
Diarrhœa	8	Menorrhagia	1
Dysentery	1	Neuralgia	2
Dyspepsia	3	Opium habit	2
Eye strain	1	Observation	7
Epilepsy	1	Phthisis (pulmonary) .	11
Febricula	2	Pleurisy	2
Feeble-minded	2	Rheumatism	20
Gastritis	1	Sciatica	1
Heart disease(valvular),	1	Syphilis	5
Hepatitis	1	Tape-worm	2
Hysteria	1		—
Influenza	3		152
Lunatic	7		

Surgical.

Abscess	8	Hernia	1
Adinitis	1	Ingrowing nail	3
Boil	3	Iritis	5
Bruise	2	Œdema of larynx	1
Carbuncle	2	Ophthalmia	1
Caries	2	Otitis	1
Cellulitis	1	Paraphimosis	1
Conjunctivitis	2	Phimosis	1
Cystitis	3	Retention of urine . . .	1
Eczema	1	Scald	1
Epididymitis	1	Sprain	4
Erysipelas	2	Stricture of urethra . .	1
Erythema	1	Synovitis	2
Felon	1	Syphilis	1
Fistula in ano	1	Tonsillitis	30
Fracture, finger	1	Ulcer	8
“ rib	2	Wen	2
“ wrist	1	Wound	4
Gingivitis	3		—
Hæmorrhoids	4		110

Two men have died during the year,—one from cerebral apoplexy, and one from valvular heart-disease.

One woman died from dementia.

Seven men and one woman have been adjudged to be lunatics, and have been transferred to lunatic hospitals.

Respectfully,

W. B. BANCROFT,

Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1891.

COL. JOHN C. WHITON :

SIR: I have the honor to present my annual report, as chaplain and librarian of this institution under your charge, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891.

An item of importance is found in the passage of the recent law entitled "An act relating to the punishment of drunkenness." This act took effect July 1, 1891. This law is based upon the assumption that drunkenness is a crime. The effect is, and must be, far-reaching in a moral sense.

PRISON LIBRARY.

The prison library has occupied much and special attention in my department during the past year. Its importance and influence upon the general welfare and discipline of the prisoners under our charge cannot be overestimated. I regret to say that we are so limited in our means, it has been impossible for us to meet the expectations of the men in reference to variety of topics and of subjects we would desire to furnish if in our power.

We cannot expect a larger supply from a generous public from which we have received the greatest portion of our reading-matter for many years now past. While other departments are receiving notable and well-merited attention, it is hoped that we also may have a few crumbs from the well-spread table before us.

Our facts relating to the condition of our library are our best arguments, and these facts are offered in the following statistics :

STATISTICS.

Total number of volumes in library of the House of Correction to date, Dec. 31, 1891 . . .	2,205
Donations during the year 1891 :	
Hospital Association	239
Jonas B. Clarke	78
Inmates of the prison	413
Discarded as unfit for further use . . .	385
Library books in circulation	452
Average daily distribution	219
Books repaired	394
Total number of school-books	1,178
Total number of prayer-books and Testaments .	205
Total number of Bibles	115
Grand total	3,703

About 25 per cent. of the above are worthless or nearly worn out in service.

School-books in use	405
Slates, 132 ; Bibles, 97	229
Prayer-books and Testaments	112

From the above statistics we are able to place before the Commissioners our necessities.

An advanced system of distributing and recording our books is a necessity. We should have a revised and well-printed catalogue of all books now found upon the shelves of our library. Five hundred would be sufficient for our present need, and should be so arranged that it could be easily enlarged without reprinting the whole, by inserting fly-leaves for additional books. These catalogues should be placed in every cell, with a small and inexpensive slate and pencil.

Without such an arrangement as the above, it is utterly impossible to avoid confusion and loss. The law of service and protection is the law of a well-regulated library. Three distributions a week are quite equal to the full necessity of the reader. The object of the Chaplain is to adopt the best method of distributing the library. We have tried the daily circulation long enough to convince us that it is impossible to meet the demand with our present method and number of books. The remedy for this is an additional supply of books.

CHAPEL SERVICES.

The chapel services have been held during the past year in accordance with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U.S.A., and these services have been enlivened by the presence of a large number of clergymen and laymen from the city of Boston. We have to report the resignation of Professor Downes, the veteran organist of more than thirty years, from illness, and the appointment of Mr. Charles W. Ellis, of Boston, as organist.

Very respectfully submitted,

JONAS B. CLARKE,
Chaplain.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR DISCHARGED MALE PRISONERS.

14 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1892.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: Your agent herewith presents his annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891, and which embraces the aiding of prisoners, investigating applications for the release of inmates, and the procuring of homes in families for children of the Marcella-street Home and boys from the House of Reformation.

The whole number of discharged prisoners who have been aided within the past year is 1,455. All have received advice and material aid as seemed best adapted to their immediate wants, as follows: Transportation, 342; meals, 542; lodging, 391; clothing, 39; tools, 5; gratuities, 27; various other ways, 109. Of those assisted, 999 were discharged from the House of Industry; 230 from House of Correction; 109 from the House of Reformation and Truant School; 117 from Marcella-street Home; 480 lived in Boston; 570 lived in other parts of the State; 360 had homes in other States; 45 had no homes.

There has been considerable decrease in the number of applications for aid during the year. This is probably due to the assistance given by the Massachusetts Prison Association, which employs an agent who looks after the welfare of those discharged from all the prisons of the State.

Miss S. P. Burnham, the agent to assist female prisoners,

has rendered aid and assistance to 770 women ; transportation to their homes has been furnished in and out of the city, and those having no homes have been sent to charity homes.

Many of those aided are very grateful for the assistance given them in their time of need, and we are constantly in receipt of letters and messages from those who have been benefited, expressing thanks for assistance given. Few of those sent out of the State ever return, and many are rescued by the timely aid rendered ; and the help given often makes an honest life possible.

INVESTIGATION FOR THE RELEASE OF INMATES.

Seventeen hundred and ninety applications were made during the year for the release of inmates from the several institutions under your charge. These are classified in the following table :

	Applications for Pardons.	Pardons granted on Probation.	Men.	Women.	Pardons Refused.
House of Correction ..	73	55	51	4	18
House of Industry	1,560	1,430	1,266	164	130
			Boys.	Girls.	
House of Reformation,	84	77	77	.....	7
Truant School	53	42	42	.... .	11
Marcella-street Home, neglected children ..	20	11	8	3	9
Total	1,790	1,615	1,444	171	175

Since July 1, 1891, 194 applications for pardons have been referred, by order of your Board, to the probation officers of the several courts for investigation, 96 of which were recommended by them and concurred in by the judge

who passed sentence. The remaining 98 were refused, and are included in the above table.

BOYS OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

The average of boys placed out on indenture from this school is 15 years, an age when they are unsettled and wild, needing wise counsel, prudent government, and firm direction, and if placed in the right family, where they are made to feel they have a good home and friends, and are not taken solely for their labor, they generally do well.

Although commitments are made during minority they are indentured on condition they receive wages for services when competent, though many are content to remain without compensation when good school advantages or other inducements are offered. I find many boys who, having served their indenture, are ill fitted to go into the world for themselves without some one as a protector; they are cheated in their wages, get into unsuitable families, and are easily led into shiftless or vicious habits.

I am frequently applied to by boys out of their time to secure them employment, collect wages, etc.

The per cent. of well-doing is much larger among those who go to country homes than those who return to friends; the removal from the temptations of city life and from evil companions has proved to be the turning point in the lives of many. Our desire is to place these boys where they are needed and where they have the best chances of becoming good men.

We could, if expedient, illustrate this report with the personal histories of some of those placed in families during the past eighteen years, who are now holding positions of trust and responsibility in stores, counting-rooms, and in many trades and occupations, who previously, for the want of home and friends, and the influence of friendship, had been brought to the conditions of offenders. Seven gradu-

ates from the Printing Department during the year have obtained employment in this city and vicinity.

The per cent. of well-doing among those of this school is about 70. Those not doing well were not obnoxious to the law, but cannot say they do well.

HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

The children of the Marcella-street Home are there, not because they require discipline, but because they are poor and need care, many having no home or friends to care for them, or, if so, are unsuitable; it is for this latter class that homes are provided.

There is no lack of good homes for desirable children of ten years and over. In the past twelve months I have found on my visits to those previously placed out, 187 good families willing to take boys and girls.

These were not all supplied, for the reason some of them required older children than we could furnish. On several occasions I have taken children out with me on my trips and have always found them homes the same day. Families who can have them brought to the door are more likely to take them than when a journey to Boston, or elsewhere, is necessary to procure them. The thoroughness in investigating places offered generally secures good ones, although some families fail to get along with the child sent to them, and yet do well with others; and there are children who could not stay in some places where others are contented. Many persons who are wholly unfit to have the care of children make application for them, and present certificates declaring their fitness, but personal investigation has proved them undesirable.

BOARDING.

The practice, for the past three years, of boarding out infants in families in the suburban towns has worked well, and to the satisfaction of your Board.

Places are selected with care, under the direction of Dr. Heath. Many of these children, when received at the institution, are in delicate health, the result of gross neglect, and constantly require the services of Dr. Heath after they have been placed in families.

Mrs. E. C. Dresser, the visitor to infants boarding, makes, on an average, two visits a month to each child and reports their condition, situation, etc.

Many of the families with whom children are boarding become so attached to them that they cannot part with them, and in many cases children have been placed on indenture, after board has been paid but a few months.

VISITATION OF CHILDREN.

Under this head your agent is required to visit all children in charge of the city, who have been indentured, given in adoption, or placed in charge of any family or person by your Board.

It is my duty to visit the said children, or cause them to be visited, at least twice each year; to inquire into their treatment, health, and associations, and especially to ascertain whether their legal rights have been invaded, and if all contracts made in their behalf have been duly observed; I have the right to hold private interviews with the children whenever I may deem it advisable.

My travels have extended to nearly all parts of Massachusetts and in several of the adjoining States. These visits were unannounced and unexpected. It has been found necessary in some cases to make removals; some, because those with whom they were placed failed to comply with the conditions required by their indenture; and others for not answering the places. If the child has been out but a short time, the first visit will not answer all purposes, and he must be summered and wintered before it can be ascertained how he is to be treated, if he is to be properly schooled, clothed,

and worked. More can be learned from the second visit than the first.

Seven cases of ill-treatment I have discovered during the year, and they were all removed on account of such usage. There was some neglect and slight abuses in other families which were rectified when brought to their attention. Your agent is indebted to the clergy, Catholic and Protestant, who have done much to procure homes for those of their respective faiths; they often settle difficulties arising between the children and the persons with whom they live, which would otherwise require my presence. The health of the children on indenture has been excellent, and there has been no death. Five of our charges have married; 3 in the neighborhood where indentured, and 2 who had previously been permitted to return to friends.

Seven hundred and fifty visits were made the past year to 490 children on indenture, their condition and deportment ascertained and recorded.

Number of children for whom homes have been procured during the year is 91.

	Boys.	Girls.
From House of Reformation . . .	17	
“ Truant School . . .	2	
“ Marcella-street Home . . .	45	27

Jan. 1, 1891, there were 455 indentured children subject to visitation, and of this number there have passed from the control of the Board 56, classified as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arrived at age	5	4	9
Indenture expired	7	5	12
Married	2	4	6
Absconded and not found	7		7
To care of friends	14	8	22
			<hr/> 56

The total number at present in homes procured for them, and subject to visitation at close of the year, is as follows :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
House of Reformation	38	4	42
Truant School	5		5
Marcella-street Home	273	170	443
Children boarding	45	35	80
Total	361	209	570

LOCATION OF CHILDREN IN PERMANENT HOMES.

	Cities and Towns.	Children.
In Massachusetts	72	250
“ New Hampshire	47	115
“ Vermont	22	54
“ Maine	18	44
“ Connecticut	4	5
“ Rhode Island	7	12
“ other States		10
Total		490

The ages of children placed on indenture the past year are as follows :

Over 3 years and under 6	15
“ 6 “ “ 10	33
“ 10 “ “ 12	25
“ 12 “ “ 16	18
Total	91

CONCLUSION.

In the past twelve months there has been made 750 visits to children, and 187 homes procured for others, 91 of which

were filled ; made 57 transfers from one family to another, and to the Marcella-street Home, 12 ; sent 3,200 letters and circulars and received 2,720.

I wish to express my obligations to my associates, Mr. Chas. E. Grinnell and Mrs. E. C. Dresser, for efficiency and faithfulness, also to Miss Mary A. Maynard, who for two years previous to July last was the voluntary visitor to some 40 Catholic girls who are in families in this city and suburbs, as well as providing homes for many. Her work was practical and effective, and her monthly visits were conducive of much good, and were looked forward to by the girls with much pleasure ; but on account of ill-health she was obliged to abandon a field for which she was so qualified and in which she had accomplished so much good.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, I have reason to appreciate the repeated evidence of your confidence in my work in the behalf of the unfortunates committed to your care.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. MCCARTHY.

